The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6131. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

End of the Communist War Approaching.

The Versaillist Forces Under the Walls of Paris.

Preparations in the City to Resist a Counter Insurrection.

The Central Committee Conscious of Impending Dissolution.

Earl Russell Decidedly Hostile to the Washington Treaty.

The Boulton Masqueraders Acquitted on Every Count.

THE STRUGGLE ABOUT PARIS.

Disaffection Among the Insurgents—Two Versailles Battalions Reported Cut Up—Breaching the Walls.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says M. PYAT openly declares that the fall of the Commune is imminent. The National Guards decline to march, and talk of opening the gates to the Versaillists. Gen. DOMBROWSKI'S orders are not obeyed. The women of Paris have interviewed the Commune and demanded arms to fight the Versaillists. The *Telegraph's* special dispatch says the Versaillists have been driven back to Longchamps from the advanced position they had taken in the Bois de Boulogne. The *Gaulois* says it is reported that two Versailles battalions were decimated on Friday night. Bonds of the City of Paris loan to the amount of 750,000 francs have been stolen. A warning against negotiating them has been sent to all European banks.

PARIS, May 15.—M. BESLAY, who had been called the "Father of the Commune," retires from a membership of that body because the residence of M. THIERS had been despoiled. All persons having sulphur or phosphorus in their possession are requested to report to the Commune. Last night passed quietly. M. SCHOELCHER has been released from custody. Gen. LA CECELIA is now in command at Petit Vanvres. Corps commanders will henceforth command arrondissements, and be responsible for their defense. Torpedoes have been ordered to all exposed points.

VERSAILLES, May 15.—Sixty cannon were found in Fort Vanvres upon its occupation by the Versailles forces. The battery at Montretout continues to canonnade the insurgent works, and is both demolishing the *enceinte* of Paris and protecting the approaches of the Government troops. Several breaches have already been made, and the Auteuil Gate is entirely destroyed.

The Versailles Troops Under the Walls—Shots Exchanged with the Guards on the Ramparts—The End Approaching.

PARIS, May 15—Afternoon.—The Versailles forces are under the walls of Paris, exchanging shots with the insurgents, who line the ramparts from the Porte de la Muette, in the Arrondissement of Passy, to the Porte d'Issy. The Parisians have been expelled from the trenches between Forts Vanvres and Issy. A battery is erecting in the garden of the Tuileries to pour a flank fire into the Champs Elysees. There is indubitable evidence that a widespread conspiracy exists in Paris for the overthrow of the Commune. The gardens of the Luxembourg are closed to the public, and are occupied by a military force, in anticipation of a rising on the part of the populace.

LONDON, May 15.—The Congress of municipal Deputies, called by the partisans of the Commune to meet at Bordeaux, has proved a failure.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A Repulse for Versailles—Entry of the Government Troops Into Paris.

LONDON, May 16.—6 A. M.—Latest dispatches from Paris state that the Commune report that the Versaillists have been repulsed at Neuilly. Gen. MASON, Chief-of-Staff, has been arrested.

La Liberté says the Government troops have entered Paris through the breaches at Port Maillot, and at Auteuil. The entry of the troops at Point du Jour is imminent.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN TREATY.

Captured Ships to be Restored by France—The Treaty of Commerce of 1862 Maintained.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Echo* of this evening has a dispatch from Berlin which gives some additional particulars of the treaty of peace just negotiated at Frankfort. The document contains seventeen articles, and three supplementary clauses. The French are to restore all ships captured during the war, or to refund their value in cases where the vessels have been sold. The navigation treaty of 1862 is to be maintained. All duties are to be abolished in Alsace for six months.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Precise Terms of the Treaty of Washington Still Unknown—Contemplated Action in Parliament—Acquittal of the Masqueraders.

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Viscount ENFIELD, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the Government was not prepared to state the exact terms of the Treaty of Washington, as a copy of the document had not yet been received. Mr. DISRAELI, therefore, postponed putting the question to the Government in relation thereto, of which he had previously given notice. Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the Government was unable to anticipate the exact time of the arrival of the treaty, but promised that it should be instantly submitted to Parliament. In the House of Lords Earl RUSSELL gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen against sanctioning the ratification of the *Alabama* Treaty, in case the arbitrators are bound by rules or conditions other than the law of nations and English Municipal laws existing during the civil war in the United States, when the alleged depredations upon American commerce were committed.

Earl GRANVILLE defended against the criticisms of Lord STRATHEDEN, the results of the recent conference of the Great Powers upon the Eastern Question, by which he affirmed a reasonable settlement of the questions in dispute had been secured. Russia was fully satisfied, and all the Powers concurred in the new policy, under which Turkey still retained a stronger naval power in the Euxine than Russia had acquired. The Marquis of SALISBURY replied to Earl GRANVILLE, condemning the action of the Government, which, he said, like America on the Alabama question, should have waited until the end of the pending struggle, and then demanded satisfaction from Russia for its course in reference to the Treaty of Paris.

The Army Regulation bill came up, and a lively discussion ensued. The opponents of the measure were violent in their denunciations of the bill.

Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, Secretary of State for War, supported the bill in an elaborate speech.

Upon a division of the House, there was a majority of 65 for the Government.

The trial of BOULTON and PARK, implicated in the woman-personating affair of last Summer, has resulted in the acquittal of both of the accused parties on every count in the indictment.

UNITED GERMANY.

The "New" Constitution Law—An Active Parliament—Slumber of Liberalism—No Upper House Intended—A Look Toward the East—Russia and the Danube—Austria and Hungary—Prussia and Austria.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, May 1, 1871.

According to the established usage, that every bill becomes law a fortnight after its publication, the new Constitution will come into force on the 4th inst., and Germany will thus have advanced one stride nearer to unity and harmony of institutions. It is called the "new" Constitution, but it is, in reality, the same that has been in force during the last four years, with nothing extended but the creed. Some of the Germans are disappointed at this. They were certainly led to expect material changes. The Liberal papers have been filled with recommendations of amendments, and some of the Parliamentary men have repeatedly expressed hopes that Parliament would give Germany at home what the armies have obtained for it abroad. They were even told not to expect the passing of the Constitution at all in the present session, the matter being far too weighty and laborious to be settled off-hand, an Autumn session for the exclusive purpose of considering the Constitution was considered unavoidable. It is remarkable how much ground Parliament has got over in next to no time. Here are not quite six weeks past since its first meeting, and not only have the complex and difficult treaties been every one of them ratified, and numerous bills and large credits voted, but a voluminous Constitution has become law. Speed and close inquiry, of course, cannot go together. Considering that Germany has such slender opportunities for reforming its Constitution, having failed to prove itself master of the legitimate weapon of Parliaments, the power of the purse, in its former struggle with the Crown, it is much to be regretted that the splendid opportunity of remodeling its political institutions has been again missed, as in 1866. Chief-Justice WALDECK, one of the keenest statesmen that Germany has ever owned, warned the country of its opportunity four years ago, and Government has since then thoroughly corroborated the truth and wisdom of his words. "Such epochs as 1866 and 1871 are the people's opportunities," said he, "for gaining the rights it longs for. The Government has no choice but to grant them." He refused then to vote for so illusory a Constitution as the North German is. "Why should we assent to half measures when we can have whole ones? We do not need the Constitution half as much as the Government does." Prince BISMARCK confirmed this when, not much later, he replied to M. LASKER: "I should have yielded far more still, had it been necessary." M. WALDECK has passed away, and Conservatives and Liberals are now anxious to pay a tribute to his memory, to his genius and his self-sacrificing patriotism; the 12th of May, the anniversary of his death, is to be the date of a public parliamentary ceremonial of impressive solemnity. Yet his advice has been slighted even by his friends. The only stand made for liberalism was made by the Ultramontanes, who were defeated by the Liberals themselves. Since then the debates on the Constitution, occupying, all in all, no more than a few sittings, have been marked by no discussion except quibbles on questions of grammar, whether "empire" was the right word to use, or "confederation," not for its meaning, but for grammatical correctness. It is but fair to add, that Liberal papers are coming to see the folly of this conduct. An influential South German paper compares the country with Abraham, sacrificing the Isaac of liberty on the altar of the god of unity, with the only difference that there is no man at hand to replace him. The error of German legislation has lain hitherto in its direction, which was the work of Government. Instead of defining and enlarging the rights of the people, and limiting those of the Crown, its efforts have been aimed at similarizing local institutions, as unnecessary a task as it is hopeless. Germany contrasts amusingly with England in this respect. There there is no similarity of institutions whatever, but a fair amount of popular privileges; in Germany popular privileges are almost nil, but similarity of institutions is to be everything. Of course there is a meaning in this. Harmony is the Penelope's web over which legislature is kept busy, to keep it from more dangerous reforms, according to the old Bismarckian motto: unity first, liberty afterward. Like a patient Jacob, Germany is plodding away at the thankless task of earning Leah for the sake of later earning Rachel. Though this is to be regretted, a nation as intelligent and rising as the German is not to be despaired of, and when it does rise, not with the tumult of the French Communists, but with the irresistible force of moral power, M. BISMARCK will be surprised to find how readily his artificial claims give way. The Constitution of the Federal Council and Representative Assembly I need not recapitulate. Legislation is by the Constitution nominally intrusted to Parliament. In reality the Federal Council will continue to draw up all bills. Government has again reserved to itself the initiative of all measures. Electoral law has of course remained the same, and so has the limited liberty of speech of members. The Emperor occupies a higher place in the new Confederation than he did in the old; in the latter he was an equal, in the present he is the superior of his fellow Princes.

NO UPPER HOUSE.

You will be aware that to the German Conservatives the traditional "regis, optimatium et populi imperium" of POLYBIUS has been, since 1866, an aim that never lapsed out of their mind. On every occasion was the hankering after a House of Peers broadly displayed. It led the party, even in this session, tacitly to acquiesce in the resolution favoring payment of members, because, as a natural counter-weight, it was hoped that it would improve the chances of an Upper House. I have called attention to the question of payment of members already. Independent fortune being scarce, non-payment simply means a chamber of Government officials and landed proprietors, who are almost exclusively supporters of Government. That may be what M. BISMARCK wishes, but it is not fair representation. Members of the liberal professions, lawyers, &c., all men, in fact, whom their education specially qualifies for the office of legislators have not, as a rule, the means enabling them to engage in parliamentary life without compensation, and are too high-minded to accept alms from their constituents. Supposing that Prince BISMARCK will bow to the will of the great majority in the House, it is therefore satisfactory that the bill prescribing payment for members has passed. It is as satisfactory that the Conservatives have been, once for all, and in the most distinct terms told, that an upper House is quite out of the question. The Conservative element is strong enough already in the Chamber, and the German House of Peers would probably turn out as unmanageable a drag and impediment to business, as the Prussian Parliament needs the spur rather than the brake. Prince BISMARCK'S answer to the proposal deserves mention, not only for the marked emphasis by which the Chancellor distinguished it, and which marks the object at once as doomed, but for the remarkable turn that he gave it. The Conservatives imagined that the Chancellor, being originally one of them, would approve and support the scheme. But it must be remembered that the two parties, Government and Conservative, are by no means identical, as they used to be. The rupture dates from before 1866; it is only partial, but it is a rupture; it called into being the Liberal Conservatives and National Liberals, the Bismarckians *par excellence*. An Upper House would be the stronghold of old-fashioned conservatism, no reliable ally to BISMARCK'S present policy. But a far greater danger would threaten Government in what is made the chief ground for the demand, viz., the representation of the semi-independent Princes, as the nucleus, to whom would be added a delegation of nobles. That would make the Assembly the focus of particularism, all Germany's greatest foe. Prince BISMARCK did not use these arguments, nor did he contend that the House was unnecessary, but simply that it exists already in the shape of the Federal Council. He called the latter a liberal institution; likened it to the Republican Senate of the United States. This is calling black white. No two assemblies could be more organically different than the Council—a House of Peers. A House of Peers never has the initiative; its office is to restrain the rash ardor of the Commons; its privilege principally the veto; that having to be supported by sound argument, secrecy of discussion is utterly incompatible with its primary principle. The Council, on the other hand, possesses exclusively the initiative in legislation; its sittings are strictly secret, and moreover, it is subject to an enormous pressure, and irresistible influence from the crown. M. BISMARCK says that it is more independent than an Upper House, because its members do not speak and vote as individuals, but with the responsibility and weight of their countries. That in reality only makes them less independent. They are from the outset pledged not to resist Government, they vote as subjugated nations under their master's supervision. The true object of Prince BISMARCK'S singular comparison is, that he wishes the Council, under the mask of a liberal assembly, to act as a screen to Government, with whom it is in reality one. It will have to bear the responsibility for the acts of the Ministry, while its members are in turn screened from the odium of unpopularity by the secrecy of its proceedings. That is the short and long of it, and an admirably conceived plan it undoubtedly is.

IMPROVED SCRUTINY OF ELECTIONS.

There is one remarkable progress observable in the proceedings of Parliament, which proves the gradual advance of independent principles. Though the actual business is disposed of in a very summary manner, the scrutiny of elections has never been attended to with half the care and exactitude that it is this session. This inquiry is directed chiefly against Government or Government officials whose acts the Ministry publicly disavows, but gladly winks at. Very few corrupt practices are laid to the charge of Liberal or Independent candidates, but the instances brought against landraths and official commissaries are legion. Parliament has consequently resolved not to put up with the most trifling irregularity in order to put down the pernicious custom. The measure cannot help bearing excellent fruit in time, and is perhaps to be hailed as the first step toward liberty.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The East is such a wide territory, in which so many different problems are at work, that it seems impossible to comprise them all in one. Yet the motors and the motive principles being in every instance the same, it is as impossible to sever them. A dense vail is at present hanging over the East—denser and more impenetrable than usual. Nobody can say which are friends and which foes. We do not know if we are friends with Russia or no, as little if we are so with Austria, or what relative position the Eastern Powers occupy to one another. There has been much cooing between Russia and the Porte since the London Conference, and threats of a Russo-Turkish alliance against Austria are multiplying. They are circulated by Russian organs and disclaimed by Turkish, who allege all the advances to have come from St. Petersburg.

ON THE DANUBE.

Russia is evidently anxious again to establish itself in the Danubian Principalities, and thus to hem in Austro-Hungary. With respect to the Roumanian disturbances, the Porte had inquired if Russia would object to a Turkish occupation; the reply was most courteous, Turkey was to do as she chose; nothing would please Russia more than a return to the former status, where Moldavia and Wallachia were separate countries, governed each by a semi-independent Hospodar. The ultimate result of this would probably be that Russia would annex Moldavia, the northern half of the unquiet neighbor, and the southern, Wallachiao, would lose its semi-independence under the Turkish crown. The two are almost separated wholly by the Carpathians protruding far into their territory. These plans, and, indeed, all having them for their ulterior object, promise to be premature, for our latest advices from Roumania are favorable and pacific. The elections are coming off in a fortnight, and a large majority is expected for Government. The population is divided into classes, or rather castes, each of which vote separately. The first class votes on the 14th, the second on the 16th, the third on the 18th, and the fourth, being the peasants, has twice to vote, its elections being indirect. Electors are chosen between the 7th and 29th, and members on the 20th. It is to be hoped that the little country will gradually be pacified, and thus the bone of contention removed from the Eastern triade.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Austria is in a state of transition of which nobody can make anything. Concessions are made to each party in turn without pacifying or contenting them. M. DE GROCHOLSKI was appointed Minister to please the Poles, but in spite of it they are not pleased; M. DE BIELSKY is to be appointed Minister to please the Tshechs, but they will have none of him; it is almost a war *omnium contra omnes*. A new tribute is to be paid to Hungarian vanity. The imperial coat-of-arms, as it now is, represents a double eagle, with a scutcheon both on its breast and on its wings, each being subdivided into a number of various scutcheons. Henceforth it will have only two scutcheons, slanting across the breast and meeting at the top, crowned by the Emperor's private arms. The right scutcheon will have the inscription, "Austria," and comprise the arms of the various Austrian nationalities; the left will be inscribed "Hungary," and represent the Hungarian coat-of-arms.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Germany's relations with Austria seem in reality as doubtful as the future policy of that State. Officially, we are hand and glove with it, and I have no doubt that the relations will gradually shape themselves into a kind of friendship and alliance. Still there is much animosity between the nations—the unavoidable result of jealousy. Russia was suspected of very Anti-German views, which were said to be counterbalanced only by the Pro-German sympathies of the Czar himself. The Czarovitch is reported to be the head of the Anti-German Party, and is described as a fierce foe to Prussia. An anecdote was told of him, which found much favor among our Press. He is said to have proscribed the use of the German language in the precincts of his palace, imposing on offenders a penalty of twenty-five roubles. One evening the Emperor, his father, walked in, as the Czarovitch held a soirée. "Guten Abend," said the Emperor, in German, and of course all the company replied in the proscribed tongue. The Czar remained long enough to converse in German with every one present, in turn. On taking his leave he pretended to remember the singular rule. "Here are my 25 roubles," said he to his son's chamberlain. "I hope every one present will pay his fine as conscientiously. The proceeds I propose to contribute to the fund for the aid of wounded German officers." Now, Russian papers contradict these rumors, to refute which the Czarovitch is reported to have requested his father's leave to proceed to Berlin before him in order to be present at the triumphal return of the troops. The Emperor is of course coming here, also, and will be received with unusual splendor. From this he is to go on to Kissingen, to take the waters, and thence to Stuttgart to be present at his sister's, the Queen of Wurtemburg's, silver wedding. Other rumors, which seem not without foundation, announce a meeting of the three Emperors at Carlsbad in June. Emperor WILLIAM will probably go to Carlsbad and thence to Gastein, Prince BISMARCK accompanying him to both places. According to other rumors he will go to Ems to continue his cure so suddenly interrupted last year by M. BENEDETTI'S negotiations. The Empress goes to Baden-Baden. What great pro-Russians our imperial family still are you may guess from the manner in which the Czar's birthday was celebrated at court on Saturday. All the grandees had special orders to attend and every Russian presentable at court received an invitation. The Emperor wore a Russian uniform, and so did the royal princes. In fact it looked as much a Russian assembly as a Prussian one.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, May 15, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga....	29.99	66	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore......	29.96	60	N. E.	......	Clear.
Boston.........	29.90	55	N.W.	......	Fair.
Buffalo........	29.80	52	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Charleston.....	30.06	72	S. W.	......	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.45	51	....	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago........	29.93	62	W.	Light.	Fair.
Cincinnati.....	29.97	72	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland......	30.00	70	E.	Light.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah..	28.80	67	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich..	29.90	51	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Duluth, Minn...	29.80	57	....	......	Cloudy.
Indianapolis...	29.86	68	....	Calm.	Fair.
Key West.......	30.03	76	....	Calm.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.03	73	S. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis........	29.98	72	S. W.	......	Cloudy.
Milwaukee......	29.90	45	S. W.	......	Clear.
Mobile.........	30.05	72	....	Calm.	Fair.
Nashville......	30.05	70	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London.....	29.91	48	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-York.......	29.93	58	W.	......	Clear.
Norfolk, Va....	29.99	61	S. E.	Gentle.	Threatg.
Omaha..........	29.77	64	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego.........	29.86	49	S.	......	Clear.
Philadelphia...	29.97	60	S.	......	Fair.
Pittsburg......	29.96	62	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.96	47	S.	Light.	Clear.
Savannah.......	30.10	71	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo..	29.39	73	S.	Light.	Clear.
Toledo, O......	29.95	54	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington.....	29.92	60	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington.....	30.07	70	S.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15—7½ P. M.—Stationary temperature, with cloudy weather followed by light rain, has prevailed on the Pacific coast. The pressure has fallen somewhat at the Rocky Mountain stations and on the Lower Missouri. It has risen on the Gulf and South Atlantic, and remains stationary on the lakes and Eastern States. Slight showers have fallen from Michigan to West Virginia, and threatening weather for a short time prevailed in the Middle States. Clear weather, with light and fresh winds, has generally been reported east of the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

No material change in the weather and no serious disturbances are indicated as probable for Tuesday.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	46	55	64	68	67
Stand of Barometer in inch	30.03	..	30.01	..	30.00

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 54.

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., in London, for the week ending April 20, 1871:

New-York.—F. P. Goodenough, Mr. and Mrs. Corkran, Chas. Le Gay, Levi Parsons and wife, W. P. Demey and wife, Wm. H. Wyatt and family, Capt. Jno. Cobb, D. S. Miller, Jr., Wm. D. Harris, H. A. Johnson, R. B. Kimball, Mrs. N. P. Willis, Miss Grinnell, A. L. Delluc, J. Harris Hughes, T. K. Ewens, C. C. Thompson, C. M. Thompson, Ch. R. Penniman, Howard Paul, Geo. T. Hall, Franklin Bartlett, A. Mackay, Mrs. J. H. Judson, E. Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fellows, Miss Fellows, H. Church and wife, G. Wilkes, Wm. Armstrong, H. J. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Longstreet, J. R. Hamilton, W. H. Badeau, Rev. F. Babbit, N. E. Haward, S. P. Avery and wife, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, Mrs. C. E. Chesterman, Wm. E. Rose, Ernestine E. Rose, James J. N. Nujur, A. M. Griffing.

Boston.—G. N. Dana and wife, Henry Guild, Miss Upton, Miss Rivers, Jonathan Russell, Wm. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bradbury, Mrs. J. F. Bumstead, N. Willis Bumstead, Lewis D. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Glover, Miss E. P. Mallson, John L. Bremer, Wm. F. Davenport, Chas. W. Freeland, J. C. Talbot and wife, Mrs. A. F. Winn.

Paris.—Ernest Frignet, V. T. Lombat, E. Roubier, Dr. T. T. Pratt, W. Bellamy, E. D. Davison, E. Corani, Dr. B. J. Bing, W. C. Dreyer, Mrs. Nerida Jandot, Miss Nerida Jandot, Hy Hawes Fox.

Buffalo.—F. P. Goodenough, J. Harris Hughes, (Fakir of Ava,) F. Ewens.

Chicago.—Perry H. Smith, A. P. Trink and wife, C. H. Adams.

San Francisco.—John F. Swift and family.

Pittsburg.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Spang, Miss Rosalie Spang, C. C. Burke.

St. Louis.—Geo. H. Gill, G. P. Whitelaw, Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne.

United States Navy.—Dr. E. R. Denby, B. S. Richards, Chas. A. Bradbury, E. B. Barry, H. G. O. Colsy, N. J. K. Patch, D. C. Woodrow, Dr. A. Hudson, Felix McCurly, H. Whiting, George A. Lyon.

United States Army.—Lieut.-Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, Gen. James W. Forsyth.

Taunton, Mass.—J. M. W. Pratt.

Baltimore.—Mrs. E. W. Morrison, Miss E. P. Morrison.

Philadelphia.—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Denby, J. Raymond Claghorn, George Pierce.

China.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Taintor.

Norwich, Conn.—J. P. Rockwell.

London.—Jno. E. Fuller.

Memphis.—J. T. Robeson.

Pottsville, Penn.—F. G. Yuengling.

Leeds.—F. I. Richards, United States Consul at Leeds.

Louisville.—Geo. E. H. Gracy.

Concord.—Dr. H. M. Lumby.

Springfield.—R. E. Goodell.

Worcester, Mass.—Freak Pearson.

New-Haven.—R. A. Rice.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TREATY IN CANADA.

General Dissatisfaction—A Difference of Opinion with Great Britain Deprecated.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 15.—The Government Press here give a rather equivocal support to the Treaty of Washington, while the opposition papers, on the contrary, are very decided in their expressions of disapproval, holding that to grant to citizens of the United States the right to fish in Canadian waters may make it unnecessary for the American Government to adopt a policy of reciprocity. Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick papers and the journals that represent the French-speaking population of Ontario are in favor of rejecting all parts of the treaty affecting Canada. The *Globe* thinks that self-interest should direct the people of Canada in any consideration of the treaty, while at the same time it recommends that a difference of opinion in the matter between Great Britain and the Dominion should be avoided.

THE INDIANS.

Letter from the Agent at the Wichita Agency—He Doubts the Accounts of Depredations.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A letter from JONATHAN RICHARDS, agent of the Indians at Wichita Agency, dated April 29, says that representatives from all the tribes are there, and appear friendly, and he (RICHARDS) thinks they are disposed to form a peaceful alliance. The Kiowas and Comanches, Cheyenne, and Arapahoes, and Apaches are represented by some of their head men, who are behaving very well, and there are hopes that their visit here, and the influence of friendly Indians, will exert a marked benefit over them. The heavy rains have delayed the meeting of the council. He has heard a great deal more of Indian depredations, and proposed hostilities, from the newspapers and sensationalists than from the Indians, and other reliable sources, and thinks there is no cause to fear a general outbreak among the wild tribes. If such should occur, it will be the result of improper influence of designing and bad men.

THE WEST.

Preparations for the Unvailing of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, May 15.—The National Lincoln Monument at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near this city, will be completed about the 1st of July. The Monument Association has decided to celebrate the occasion with appropriate services. Besides the unvailing of the bronze statue of Mr. LINCOLN, just cast from the model by Mr. MEADE, the remains of the murdered President, will be transferred to the new vault in the base of the monument. It is intended to make the occasion one of national interest, and it is probable that the President and Vice-President of the United States, the heads of Departments, the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Governor and members of the Illinois Legislature, and other distinguished persons will be invited to be present and participate in the ceremonies.

A Triple Murderer Hanged by a Mob in Dakotah Territory.

YANKTON, Dakota, May 15.—JAMES JAMISON, alias M. McBEATH, was hanged by a mob at Helena, Nebraska. He was arrested near Omaha last week for the murder of HENRY LOCKE, a German wood-cutter, living in Cedar County, in October last, and was brought to Helena for trial. There was no doubt as to his identity nor of his guilt, and quite a crowd gathered at Helena to meet him. He confessed the murder, which was a cold-blooded one, and three other murders of which he was accused, he having escaped from jail here on a similar charge a day or two before the murder in Nebraska was committed. He objected to being hanged, because he was unprepared to die, but not because of his innocence. He was at once strung up, but the rope broke, and it is stated he coolly smoked his pipe while they were getting the rope ready again. The whole affair, however, is reprehensible, and seems to have been conducted with equal coolness and deliberation on both sides. The murder with which he was charged when in jail here was the killing of a comrade near Fort Randall. He said a companion first shot the victim, and he afterward cut his throat.

GERMAN PEACE JUBILEE.

Magnificent Display in Philadelphia Yesterday—Orations by Prominent Personages—One Man Killed and Several Persons Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The city today presented a gay appearance in honor of the German Peace Celebration. Trains from every quarter brought thousands of visitors. Houses in every section were decorated with flags and bunting. Penn-square was converted into a fair ground, being lined with booths for the sale of refreshments. A spacious platform was erected, where speeches was delivered by CARL SCHURZ, Col. FORNEY, MORTON MCMICHAEL, and others. Chesnut-street was gorgeous, nearly every house being decorated, including hotels and newspaper offices. At the base of the Washington Monument, in front of Independence Hall, a platform was erected from which the procession was reviewed by the Mayor and Council. The procession occupied four hours in passing Third and Chestnut streets, and there were fully 20,000 men in line, mostly in vehicles or on horseback. The butchers had a sausage-factory and smoke-house on wheels, and fresh sausages and slices of ham were distributed to the spectators. Bakers also made a distribution of bread. There were at least 100 wagons with artisans at work at their trades. The streets were crowded with spectators thoroughout the line of march, and the various objects greeted with cheers. Fortunately the whole demonstration passed off without serious accident.

On the procession reaching Pennsylvania-square a mass of people collected arround the platform. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Gens. Meade, Patterson, Ruff and Cadwallader, Commodores Morley and Edmunds, Mayor Fox and others. The meeting was presided over by Gen. ROBT. PATTERSON. After the singing of German patriotic songs by various associations composing the North-eastern Saengerbund. Speeches were delivered in German by Dr. J. KELLNER, and in English by Col. FORNEY, Rev. WM. H. FURNESS, and others. A letter of regret from Senator SCHURZ, who was announced to speak was read. The Saengerbund then sang "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Triumph Gesang der Deutscher Nasht der Hermanns Schloht." This evening the residences of German citizens were generally illuminated in all parts of the city. The German *Democrat* office was illuminated with two electric lights placed on the opposite side of the street, producing magnificent effect. To-morrow, the last day of the feast, will be devoted to a picnic at Scheutzen Park. There will be addresses, songs by the North-eastern Saengerbund, target-shooting and other sports. A linden tree, emblematic of peace, will be planted, and monument inscriptions, which were worked while on the route of procession today, will be dedicated.

During the progress of the procession three little girls were seriously injured by a runaway team. THOMAS BEACH, aged fifty, was killed by being run over by a passenger-car. One of the processionists had one of his arms broken by being thrown off his horse. A man named PATTON received three pistol shots while resisting arrest, assisted by companions, for creating disturbances on a passenger car. The officer making the arrest was severely injured.

A Startling Railroad Accident in New-Jersey.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 15.—A team and wagon, while being driven across the railroad track near the depot here, this evening, were run into by two freight-cars which the engine was flying into a switch. The driver was thrown out and the team ran away through the principal streets of the town before they were stopped. The escape of the driver and the ladies and children occupying the carriages around the depot was wonderful. The runaway created great excitement, as it was feared that some ladies were injured.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The American ship *Glory of the Seas*, while leaving the harbor of St. John, N. B., in tow of two steam-tugs yesterday, was carried by the current on a reef of rocks outside of Ballast wharf. Six steamers succeeded in getting her off, when she grounded on the bar close to the Bacon Light Bar, and lies in a dangerous position.

The Wisconsin Legislative Investigating Committee, appointed by the last Legislature to investigate what influence, if any, was brought to bear to influence the passage of the Dell's bill and its veto, will meet at the Capitol today, and proceed at once with their duties.

The net receipts from the Little Wabash River improvement, in Illinois, since the opening of navigation, are over $1,200. For April the receipts are $550, being the largest since the work was completed, except one month last year.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of JOSEPH R. LEWIS to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in New-Mexico; ISAIAH M. LEWIS Consul at St. John, Canada; CHAS. B. DALGHREN, Consul at San Dunres, Mexico, and ANTHONY J. FUERTES, Consul at Corunna, Spain.

The Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee are recounting the ballots cast for Register of Land Office by the late Convention, and claims that a mistake in the count gives the nomination to ALEXANDER GRANT instead of JAMES A. DAWSON.

The quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist (late Protestant) Church commences in Pittsburg Wednesday. A strong effort will be made for the removal of the Book Concern, now located at Springfield, Ohio, to Pittsburg.

Rev. HART F. BEASE, of the East New-York Conference, has been appointed Presiding Elder of the North Long Island District. Rev. J. B. MERWIN, who lately presided over the district, will preside over one of the districts of the East New-York Conference.

The trustees of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Berdell mortgage bonds, at a meeting, are about to issue a circular requesting the bondholders to subscribe a sufficient sum to pay off the demands of the receivers.

The Southern Fast Line train on the Short Line Road, yesterday, made the fastest time from Louisville to Covington ever made on a Kentucky road, it being 106 miles in two hours and fifty-eight minutes.

The State Commissioners for the New-Jersey selection of a site for a new lunatic asylum visited Morristown yesterday, and examined five locations. They will return next week.

The Maine Republican State Committee will meet at Belfast today to determine the place of holding the next State Convention. Gov. PERHAM will be renominated without opposition.

HENRI DRAYTON, the English baritone singer, was stricken with paralysis in his lower limbs at Rochester, yesterday, as he was starting for Syracuse

The scythe manufactory at Masonville, R. I., owned by GEORGE JOHNSON, was partially destroyed by fire last evening, together with four or five dwellings and two wool store-houses.

The inquest on the body of P. MADDEN, Jr., who was killed, on Friday evening, by a train on the Flushing Railroad, was again adjourned, yesterday afternoon, until Wednesday.

Gen. COWAN, late Supervisor of the Southern District of Ohio, has received orders to turn over the property of the Government, in his hands, to Collector PULLAN.

TOM ALLEN, the pugilist, has published a card denying he has challenged JOE COBURN to fight for $5,000 and O'CALDWIN for $1,000, as reported from New-York.

Yesterday afternoon the return game between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Eckfords, of New-York, was played at Philadelphia, when the Athletics won by one run.

JOSEPH WHITE, of Shutesbury, Mass., shot CALVIN CARTER, at the house of REUBEN BAKER, at 9 P. M. on Sunday. CARTER died fifteen minutes after.

Dr. GEORGE EDERMULLER, a prominent physician of San Francisco, died on Sunday from injuries received by being thrown from a carriage.

The Baltimore *Evening Bulletin* establishment was sold, yesterday, to a company for $5,000, who propose to call it hereafter the Baltimore *Democrat*.

A telegraphic transfer was made by the United States Treasurer, yesterday, of $600,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury in New-York.

At Lincoln, Ill., on Saturday, HUNGERFORD & BLECHES' flouring-mill, ATKINS' block and HAYNES'S lumber-yard were burned. Loss, $30,000; partly insured.

It is announced that 1,460 delegates will attend the Baptist anniversary, to be held at Chicago next week.

Five hundred and fifty Commissioners will attend the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Chicago.

A number of Arapahoe, Cheyenne and Wichita Indians are at St. Louis, en route for Washington.

Mr. JOHN STANLEY, aged sixty-two, of New-Britain, was stung in the hand by a bee yesterday, and died in seventeen minutes.

There will be a fine parade at Hartford to-morrow, on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. JEWELL.

FREDERICK M. PLATT, Postmaster at Portchester, N. Y., was killed on Sunday by being thrown from a carriage at Norwalk, Conn.

The New-Brunswick House of Assembly is debating the terms of the new treaty, which is meeting great opposition.

The subscriptions to the new loan up to noon yesterday were $141,000. Internal revenue receipts, $600,799.

The Atlanta Agricultural and Industrial Association has decided to hold its Fair on the 16th of October next at Oglethorpe Park.

The weather throughout England is fair, and favorable to the growing crops.

Dry weather throughout Central Illinois is seriously injuring the wheat and oat crops.

HORACE GREELEY arrived at New-Orleans yesterday afternoon.

The treaty prolonging the mixed Commission has been ratified by the Mexican Congress.

VALMASEDA has returned to Havana.

The Leonard-Scanland Case in Chicago—Letter from Leonard.

A friend of P. A. LEONARD, who shot his brother-in-law, Dr. SCANLAND, in Chicago, and whom the Grand Jury failed to indict, has caused to be published in the Omaha (Nebraska) *Tribune* the following private letter received from him a few days ago:

POST-OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., May 5, 1871.

MY DEAR CHARLEY: I received your two letters this morning, and have only time to write a word. I should have gone out to Omaha this week, but the newspapers here are howling so over their disappointment in being cheated of the social scandal that a trial would have brought out, that I am determined I will not leave the city for some time yet. I do not wish to go away and incur any suspicion of a desire to avoid any further investigation that may come up. On the contrary, I propose to "fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer."

I am amused at what the papers say, and yet I am indignant that I should not have a trial, for which I was not only willing but anxious, since I feel assured that no petit jury could in justice do otherwise than honorably acquit. It is a complete vindication, anyhow, that twenty-three Grand Jurors should think my case so clear as to require no indictment even. I am glad, and yet I should like to satisfy even the most skeptical by a thorough and impartial trial. I cannot tell now when I shall go away. I am back in the Post-office, and at work as usual, and shall stay until I get ready to go, and long enough, at any rate, to give another Grand Jury a chance to take up my case and pass upon it, if they choose to do so. But I do not care how they act. The *Tribune* is a good friend of mine, and so the *Times* professes to be, although they write very strangely if their professions are true. We are all well. Mrs. SCANDLAND would be glad to visit you, I am sure. She told me so when I was out West, some time since. Our family all send their regards to you and yours.

Very sincerely P. A. LEONARD.

COAL AGAIN.

Imposing March of Miners to Their Work.

A Military Force on Hand to Protect the Movement.

Unionists Threatening Vengeance on the New Men.

Vedettes and Pickets Thrown Out at the Shaft.

The New Miners Become Frightened and Abandon the Field.

More Troops Coming to Hyde Park and Scranton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, May 15.—This morning, at 5 o'clock, according to previous announcement, a large number of miners and laborers from Bellvue, proceeded in a body, accompanied by a full company of infantry, to the Brigg's Shaft, about a mile west of Hyde Park. All of the men were armed with rifles, and Mr. W. W. SCRANTON, General Superintendent of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, led the entire brigade. About 500 miners, members of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, were also on hand, and by their presence intimidated many of the new miners, who broke ranks and fled. Those who had pluck enough to remain entered the Shaft. Immediately upon their arrival pickets were at once posted, and the crowd of union miners, numbering about 800, were thus kept at a respectful distance, but who, nevertheless, swore vengeance against those who had entered the shaft, should they at any time find them unprotected. Four cars of coal were brought to the surface, and several more were ready, but owing to the fact that no outside laborers or teamsters could be employed to remove the coal, it was deemed best to let the cars remain in the shaft. At about 11 o'clock, however, the threatening aspect of the union miners, who had gathered outside the picket-line, intimidated those at work to such an extent that they all resolved to drop their tools and return home, which they did, armed as they came. The belief was quite prevalent that they had merely got through their day's work and would return again, but from all I have been able to learn from those I interviewed I do not believe they will again enter the mine. Mr. SCRANTON announces however that he has enrolled the names of over 100 who are ready and willing to work, and who can be depended upon, and that he will resume operations to-morrow with a full force of men and adequate military protection. Three companies of infantry are expected to arrive at 1 o'clock to-night, and the artillery force here has been augmented by the arrival today of two field pieces and fifty men. Both Scranton and Hyde Park are fast assuming the appearance of a regular military camp. About 3 o'clock this morning the railroad bridge near Connell's Mine, connecting with the Meadow Brook, was set on fire and entirely destroyed. The destruction of this bridge has entailed considerable pecuniary loss, as well as inconvenience upon the owners of the mine, as all their coal had to be transported across the bridge for shipment. Fifty or sixty men are employed today in getting out the necessary timber, and it is expected the bridge will be rebuilt at an early day. Rumors of disturbances and outrages are everywhere prevalent, few of which have any foundation. This can readily be accounted for by the excited state of the public mind, as no crime or outrage is too horrible for ready belief. The events of to-morrow are eagerly awaited. Negotiations of a very favorable character are believed to be pending at present, from the fact that there is so much activity among the miners. A delegate meeting was held in Co-operative Hall, Hyde Park, this afternoon, at which it is quite certain that further propositions were submitted from the Companies, but I was unable to gather anything further than that a Committee was appointed to wait on Mr. BRISBIN, who arrived in the city today, and tender an answer or propositions of some sort to him looking to an immediate adjustment of the existing difficulties. Notices have been issued this evening for district meetings to be held throughout this region to-morrow, and on Wednesday at 10 o'clock a region meeting will be held in Hyde Park. The following collieries are running, guarded by soldiers: Grant & Co.'s, with a full force; Tiler & Marsh, half force; Pine Brook Shaft, nearly full force. Two hundred tons of coal were taken out today. MORRIS & WEEKS have a full force of men, and are shipping coal.

Latest from the Mines—No Concession From the Operators—Precautions Against Riot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, May 16—12:20 A. M.—It has leaked out that Mr. BRISBAN gave the Committee who called upon him to-night no satisfaction whatever. He assured them, however, that it would be useless to attempt to get more than 93½ cents per diamond car.

1:20 A. M.—Five hundred of the State militia have just arrived by special train from Harrisburg, and are now on their way to Hyde Park; this will probably prevent any riotous outbreak today.

Reduction of Railroad Tolls Dependent on General Resumption—The Schuylkill Collieries Nearly all at Work.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 15.—The following dispatch was received here this afternoon from Philadelphia:

Tolls will be reduced, but they will be again advanced if resumption is not general throughout the whole region.

(Signed,) F. B. GOWAN.

The miners of District No. 4, comprising Tamaqua and vicinity, who have been working some time on the $3 basis, refused to work this morning, leaving the question to an umpire, and it is reported they will not go to work until the question of wages is decided by the umpire, which is not in accordance with the agreement entered into by the officers of the Anthracite Board of Trade and Working Men's Benevolent Association, made May 1. There were a few scattering collieries that did not resume this morning, but are making preparations to go to work in the morning, so that resumption will be general throughout the Schuylkill region to-morrow, with the exception of the Tamaqua District. The umpire, Judge ELWELL, arrived here this afternoon.

Are the Robeson County, N. C., Outlaws Kuklux?

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 5.—The statement made in some of the Northern papers, based on a telegram of the Associated Press, sent from this point May 10, that the Robeson County outlaws are Kuklux is erroneous. LOWRY, APPLEWHITE and STRONG, the recognized leaders of the band, are all negroes, and it is not known that a single white man is connected with the band.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool on May 4, and Queenstown on May 5, reached this port yesterday. Her dates are [illegible] recent by three days than those of the [illegible] the *Main*.

THE COMMUNE.

[illegible]nges of Mazas—Priests, Magistrates and Felons—A Story of Prison [illegible]

Paris (April 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

So many reports had got abroad of the treatment to which the political prisoners are subjected at Mazas—one journal declaring that, even in the matter of dress, diet and ordinary prison regulations, they were no better off than common felons—that I was glad to avail myself of an opportunity afforded me through the courtesy of Mr. O'CONNELL, of the American Ambulance, who accompanied me, to go to the prison and see for myself the actual state of affairs there. The authorities made no objection to my visit, but, on the contrary, seemed pleased that a foreign journalist, who would be less liable to the charge of being prejudiced than a Frenchman, should be enabled to tell the public what he had himself seen. They wrote at once a pass authorizing us to see what prisoners we pleased, and requesting the Director of Mazas to give us all facilities for obtaining information. I ought, perhaps, to add that our visit was quite unexpected. We did not ourselves know more than an hour beforehand that we were going to make it. It evidently took the prison authorities by surprise, as a visit to the political prisoners of Mazas is a very unusual event, but still they made no difficulty nor delay. We should have much liked to visit all the political prisoners, not merely in order to be able to compare their various accounts, but also to ascertain if we could be in any way of service to them; but time passed, and we could only see four—the Archbishop of Paris, (Mgr. DARBOY,) M. BONJEAN, Président à la Cour de Cassation; M. DEGUERRY, Curé of the Madeleine, and the Ex-Aumonier of La Roquette.

HOSTAGES AND FELONS.

I may, perhaps, as well say at once that as regards the question into which we had specially come to inquire—their treatment as prisoners—the testimony of all four was in every material point the same. In some respects, I regret to say, no distinction whatever was made between them and common felons, between the Archbishop of Paris or the first magistrate of France and the thief who steals a watch or the ruffian who stabs his friend in a drunken brawl. They have all the same narrow cells, the same beds, the same rough furniture—one chair and a small deal table—and what is, perhaps, the most galling feature of their imprisonment, they are all subjected to the same ceaseless surveillance. The warders watch them at all hours of the day through spy-holes made for this purpose in the doors of the cells, and all night the doors have to be kept open and the gas burning, in order that the warders, who walk up and down the passage, may be able to see at a glance that the prisoners are there. I was scarcely more shocked than surprised at the impolicy of the Commune in treating their political prisoners in such a fashion. Professedly, and no doubt really, these prisoners are nothing more than hostages, and therefore the sole essential consideration about their custody ought to be that it should be safe. There may, indeed, be in the Communist party a certain number of narrow-minded fanatics furiously bigoted against bigotry, who hold that to be a priest, and *à fortiori* an Archbishop, is in itself a crime, for which solitary confinement in a felon's cell is a punishment only too mild. When the Curé of the Madeleine was first arrested—the gravest charge that could be brought against him was that, doing his duty as a priest, he had administered *la première communion* to the Prince Imperial and had confessed the Empress—a few vulgar ruffians of this stamp treated him with, so far as words went, revolting brutality. They were not content with outraging his feelings by coarse attacks upon all that he held most sacred. But they did what they could do to make him believe—a man of seventy-five, whose gray hairs alone might have secured him some little regard—that he was in immediate danger of his life. "We will soon give you your Paradise," said one fellow. "If six men are wanted," said another, a Captain of the National Guard, "to execute this criminal, apply to me; I have them all ready below." It is probable enough that men who talk in this way would be ready to act with no less brutality, and that, if the matter rested with them, the Archbishop of Paris, or any priest who had the misfortune to fall into their hands, might think himself fortunate to escape with no worse punishment than close confinement in a felon's cell.

OBJECT OF THE DETENTION.

But it is in quite a different spirit from this that the Archbishop of Paris and the other political prisoners are now kept in custody. There [illegible]sition to punish them as criminals; [illegible] contrary, they receive in some [illegible] respects a consideration and in[illegible] which could scarcely be ac[illegible] them if they were not formally [illegible] as innocent of any crime. They are kept merely as hostages, in order that their safety may be a guarantee for the safety of those Communists who fall into the hands of the Versaillists. I am not prepared to justify their detention, though, unless the whole theory of hostages be indefensible, I don't see how it can be altogether condemned, and there is at least this much to be said for it, that it was to a great extent provoked by the foolish ferocity of some of the military leaders at Versailles. It is highly probable, too, that the ostentatious detention of such men as the Archbishop of Paris or the President de la Cour de Cassation may have prevented much effusion of blood, shed not in a calm spirit of policy to avert wider calamity, but with vindictive fury which would have only led to still more vindictive reprisals. When leaders of high rank, like the Marquis DE GALIFET, are ready publicly to encourage their soldiers to shoot down like mad dogs fellow-citizens, who, however erroneous and mischievous their views, are many of them thoroughly honest and well-intentioned, sincerely believing in the goodness of the cause for which they face death, there is no slight excuse for the leaders on the other side, who threaten that for every life thus taken they will take the life of some one whose exalted position ought to make his party anxious to save him. The lives of the political prisoners are not, I believe, in the slightest danger if M. THIERS can make his party consistently carry out his own wise policy of clemency and conciliation. There is something, therefore, after all to be said for the seizure and detention of the political prisoners, but it seems to me as foolish as it is wantonly cruel to subject them to any privation of liberty or comfort beyond what is absolutely essential to their safe keeping; and I am not without hope that even the solitary protest of one foreigner, endeavoring to look at the question from a dispassionate point of view, may have some effect in bettering their condition.

THE CASE OF M. BONJEAN.

The case of M. BONJEAN, lately the first Magistrate of France, struck me as, perhaps, the hardest. He is not guilty of being a priest. He is an old man. It is chiefly as a Judge, not a politician, that he has been known to the world, though all that is known of him as a politician is greatly in his favor. Indeed, he enjoyed the rare distinction of being, perhaps, the one Liberal member of an Assembly so bigoted and subservient as the Senate. A politician who in such an atmosphere contrived to retain any Liberalism might deserve respect even from Red Republicans. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he remained at his post during the siege and the still more perilous period of the conflict between the Comité Central and M. THIERS. He seems to have been arrested only by a sort of accident. He sent a letter to his friend, the Procureur-Général, making an appointment with him just at the moment when the Police were taking possession of the Procureur-Général's house. "It is very kind," said they, "of M. BONJEAN thus to give us his address, and tell us when he will be at home." They carried him off to Mazas, and for more than a month he has been a close prisoner—except during a brief period in the day allowed for exercise—in a cell which I roughly estimated at about 15 feet by 6, and 12 feet high, and of which the last occupant may have been a pickpocket. His imprisonment, however, M. BONJEAN seemed to care very little about. He declared, jestingly, that he had been a prisoner all his life—self-condemned for the last forty years to nearly eighteen hours' hard labor a day over his books and papers—and that he could work as well at these in a prison cell as in a palace. But he had felt keenly the complete privation of all knowledge of what was happening in the outside world, not being allowed to have news even of his wife, whom he had left very ill, and he declared that throughout the whole siege the constant roar of cannon had never affected him so painfully as now that he was kept in utter ignorance of what every shot portended, and could only divine that Frenchmen were killing Frenchmen.

TEMPER OF THE CAPTIVES.

M. BONJEAN'S friends, however, may be glad to hear that neither his health nor even—strange as this may appear—his spirits, seem to have much suffered from his confinement. He bore his position with marvelous stoicism and tranquillity. This, indeed, applies to all the prisoners, with whose fortitude my companion and myself were greatly struck, though I have seen French priests display so much calm courage on the battle-field that nothing they [illegible] would easily surprise me. The Archbishop of Paris chatted away as cheerfully and [illegible] at his ease in his rough little cell as he could have done in his Palace, and discussed the chances of his being put to death with as unmoved a voice and manner as if he [illegible] calculating the value of a life [illegible]. I need scarcely say that this courageous conduct on the part of the prisoners by no means tended to diminish one's indignation at so unwise and cruel a fashion of treating them. I mean as regards their unnecessary confinement in cells. As I have spoken out pretty plainly my opinion about this, I am bound, on the other hand, in fairness to state that a great deal has always been done, and still more is on the point of being done, to mitigate the effects of this confinement. The prisoners spoke unanimously and warmly of the consideration shown by the prison officials. The sensation stories about their dress, diet, &c., are utterly without foundation. They can have whatever food they like to send for, and even the archiepiscopal Ring and violet cassock so obnoxious to Red Republicans had not been touched, and were in quaint contrast to the wearer's other surroundings. They have all along been allowed books, and are beginning to be allowed journals. It is also becoming a less difficult matter for their friends to see them. At first they were kept in complete and most painful isolation. I am afraid, indeed, I am right in saying that they are not yet allowed to write or receive letters. It is probable, however, that this boon may be added, as the administration of Mazas has recently passed into the hands of men more judicious and humane than those who first had control of the prisoners.

Additional Views of M. Louis Blanc on the Situation.

The following letter of M. LOUIS BLANC to M. NADAUD has been published:

APRIL 27, 1871.

MY DEAR NADAUD: I received your letter late; do not, therefore, be surprised that I did not answer it before. Yes, I do recollect what I used to say to you in London as to the dangers of intolerance and the misfortunes which the fury of party spirit prepared for France; how could I have forgotten it when the civil war is there which reminds me of it every instant, and in so terrible a manner? You are quite right in quoting, as an example of the salutary effects of a conciliatory policy in times of angry excitement, the conduct of Sir ROBERT PEEL in 1831, and in contrasting what was then done in England to prevent great catastrophes with what men refuse to do in France, even to put an end to them when they have burst forth. But how little you take into account, my friend, the nature of the medium which surrounds us, when you suppose me capable of insisting with success on the teaching which such a juxtaposition contains! What room do you think there is for reason in a world convulsed by passions let loose? Woe to him who dares to curse war when the demon of war torments souls! There are in history certain troubled hours when violence has so taken possession of all a man's faculties that moderation gives offense, and the only emotion which is understood, the only one held to be sincere, is that of hatred. To be the butt of suspicion and to receive blows of all the parties in the struggle if one does not espouse their enmities without reserve; to be taxed with hypocrisy if, when the cannon roars, one thinks of the weeping mothers; to be accused with complicity with disorders one blames if one seeks a pacific issue to the situation which produced them; and if one dares to pronounce the word conciliation, to be instantly denounced as an ambitious person in quest of popularity, as a deceiver, as a traitor—such, my dear NADAUD, is the lot reserved to those who in civil discord would prefer owing the restoration of order to concessions dictated by the spirit of concord rather than to the triumph—necessarily murderous—of force. After this what influence can you expect them to exert, and what authority can their word have so long as the crisis lasts? There is the evil—only there; for as to their personal concern in the abuse directed against them, in the venomous comments with which they are pursued, that is nothing—much less than nothing; and the honest man who is outraged would ignore these miseries if his power of working for the public weal in an efficacious manner were not thereby diminished in those sad times which secure a numerous public to the apostolate of suspicion or of anathema. Besides, what can one do or say when one is in such a situation—I wrote of this lately—that one cannot do or say anything without exposing oneself to provoke manifestations adverse to the object one has in view, without exposing oneself to envenoming the wound? One must have endured this torture to understand it. Ah! my presentiments did not deceive me when on the eve of the elections I painfully traced these words which, each day and each hour of the day, returned to my memory: This time, the elected will be men condemned. Receive, dear friend, a cordial grasp of my hand.

LOUIS BLANC.

UNITED ITALY.

The Birthday of Rome—Popular Festivities and Papal Sorrow.

Rome (April 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

Friday was a great day in Rome. It was, or is supposed to have been, the two thousand six hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the foundation of the city by ROMULUS, that event having occurred, according to tradition, in the year 753 B. C. Mount Palatine, the hill on which were built the first sheds or mud huts of the Eternal City, was on this day thrown open to the public, with a portion of the gardens and Temple of Apollo—The Palatine Museum—and the ruins of the Palace of the Cæsars. Early in the afternoon there was a grand review of the National Guard by the new Sindaco, Prince PALLAVICINI, who took the place of Prince HUMBERT, then on his way back from Naples by express train. Later there was a gala promenade on the Corso, which glittered with the customary flags and drapery, and in the evening there was a fine general illumination of the principal streets and public buildings, including the Capitol, the houses on Monte Citorio, &c., as well as a display of fire-works on the Pincian Hill. This display was the far-famed *girandola* of Easter Monday, postponed from the 10th to the 21st of April, in consequence of a rupture between the municipality and the Papal authorities. The latter would not allow the dome of St. Peter's to be illuminated, according to annual custom, on the plea that the dome was symbolical of the temporal power of the Pope, which the Government of Italy did not recognize; and the municipality took their revenge by disallowing the Easter fête of the illuminations, and turning the semi-religious show of the *girandola* into a secular one, giving to ROMULUS what had hitherto been known solely in connection with St. Peter, or, I ought perhaps to say, his living representative. The review and the illumination were very successful. The Prince and Princess arrived in Rome in time for the latter fête, entering the Royal box in the Piazza del Popolo punctually at 8½, the hour at which, according to advertisement, the first cannon was to be fired. This salute was not complimentary. It would have been fired just the same if the Prince and Princess had been detained in Naples, but they timed their arrival with great nicety, and most cleverly and gracefully appropriated what was simply intended as a signal for the fireworks. Immense applause burst out on all sides, and the Prince and Princess, standing up, bowed several times, and acknowledged over and over again the courtesy and enthusiasm of a crowd which cannot have numbered less than 30,000 people. The piazza holds 50,000, and it seemed almost full—women and children, among whom were many ladies, making up part of the assembly. The portion of the spectacle most applauded was the architectural allegory of the principal cities of Italy, in which were prominent the Campanile of Venice, the Palazzo Vecchio of Florence, and the Capitol of Rome, all traced out in masonry of fire, and surmounted by the Star of Italy, which blazed out with great magnificence. After this may be mentioned the display of Catherine wheels, the fire-bouquets of tricolored flowers, and the Cross of Savoy splendidly lighted up, and hailed with deafening shouts and an enthusiasm almost amounting to frenzy. It is stated and generally believed that the cannon fired at intervals throughout the illumination was intended as a kind of reminder to the inhabitants of the Vatican, a summons to attend to the people's celebration of Foundation Day in Rome. But a clerical paper asserts that PIUS IX. retired to the back rooms of his palace soon after the "Ave Maria," and that the "Prisoner of the Vatican" neither heard the cannon nor saw the glare of light on Monte Pincio. Others, however, who appear to be better informed, assert that the old gentleman insisted on sitting up for the fire-works, and that he was allowed to do so in spite of some resistance on the part of his Jesuit friends.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

English Parliamentary Debate on the Women's Disabilities Bill—Speeches on and Final Rejection of the Measure.

In the House of Commons, on May 3, the greater part of the sitting was occupied by a debate on the Women's Disabilities bill, and in moving its second reading, Mr. BRIGHT based the demand for it on the natural desire of women—who bore equal burdens—for equal legislation, and their belief that they could only obtain it by the possession of votes. He mentioned the Trades Union bills as an instance of the change which came over the House when a new class was admitted to the suffrage, and, as an instance of unequal legislation for the sexes, he referred to the rules of law regulating the custody of children. Of the ultimate success of the bill he spoke most confidently, chiefly because it had been accepted by all the great towns in the Kingdom, and he went on to discuss with some show of contempt the arguments of his opponents. After the concessions the Government had made on this question, and the votes its individual members had either given or refrained from giving, he maintained that they could no longer oppose the bill, and called on them (receiving a cheer of assent from Mr. GLADSTONE) to make it an open question.

Mr. EASTWICK supported the bill, as completing the representation of intelligence and property, and as enabling women to obtain their fair share of educational and social privileges. He did not treat the change as one of great importance, because it would only affect a majority of women—ridiculed the argument about unsexing women, and laid special stress on the impulse the passing of the bill would give to the enfranchisement of women in our Asiatic dominions.

Mr. BOUVERIE moved the rejection of the measure, and, by narrating some disgraceful scenes at a recent municipal election in Manchester, enforced the arguments which he had urged against it last year—that to be mixed up with the turmoil of contested elections would injure the purity and modesty of women, and that it would give great annoyance to the great majority of women who did not want to vote. On this occasion, however, he declined to discuss it on Mr. BRIGHT'S narrow grounds, but urged that it would obliterate the distinction between the functions of the two sexes, which had been recognized from all time, and that to concede electoral power would involve the ultimate concession of legislative, judicial and administrative functions. He asserted, too, that the majority of women were opposed to the bill, quoting the experience of the United States, where the question was rapidly sinking into discredit, and women were petitioning against it, and maintained that women's interests were protected—not by the possession of the franchise, but by the institution of the family. The argument, however, on which Mr. BOUVERIE dilated with most force was drawn from the ultimate aims of Mr. JACOB BRIGHT'S supporters, and this he illustrated by quotations from Mr. MILL, whom on this question he regarded as a sophist, and a plagiarist from Mr. THOMSON, a Socialist of OWEN'S school, and from Mr. CONGREVE. The bill was a first step toward upsetting the foundations of society, and particularly the institution of marriage.

Mr. SCOURFIELD, in seconding the amendment, said he should not be so adverse to the representation of property owned by women, but he was irreconcilably hostile to the requirement of personal attendance of women at the polling-booth. He protested against the tyranny attempted to be exercised over Parliament by societies with paid Secretaries, and characterized this particular movement as one got up by able-bodied women, suggesting, amid much laughter, that the female petitions in favor of the bill should be required to forward their photographs along with their signatures in order that their sex might be identified.

Mr. GLADSTONE began by stating that the Government as a Government had no opinion on this question, and, individually, though he admitted that there was a presumptive argument in favor of some change, he was not inclined to accept this Bill until he was more convinced that it would be a satisfactory settlement. Mr. SCOURFIELD'S argument against the personal attendance of women at elections was insuperable, at least until we had put an end to the turmoil of elections; and he agreed heartily with Mr. BOUVERIE'S dissent from Mr. MILL'S sentiments on this subject and the revolutionary views about marriage to which the bill tended. If any bill were passed, Mr. GLADSTONE was of opinion that it must include married women, if they possessed the electoral qualification, and he selected for discussion the Italian law, which allowed married women to vote by delegation. There was no grievance as regarded the upper classes, but in the lower classes there was a growing increase in the number of self-dependent women. Admitting, too, that there were many points on which the law bore unequally against women, and did them less than justice, Mr. GLADSTONE said he should be glad if it were found that the law could be altered with safety and advantage to society.

Lord J. MANNERS remarked on the difficulty of understanding which way Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech went, but inferred from previous experience that he would very soon be voting for the measure. He himself was in favor of it, and argued that if women were allowed to vote at municipal elections they might safely be trusted with the Parliamentary suffrage.

Mr. B. HOPE opposed the bill not only as antagonistic to the best interests of women, but as likely to deteriorate from the character of our legislation by imparting to it a spasmodic and hysterical tone.

Dr. PLAYFAIR congratulated the supporters of the bill on the change in Mr. GLADSTONE'S tone, and maintained that where the burdens were equal sex ought to make no difference in privileges. Responsibility would prove a rapid political educator of women as of the working classes, and he urged the advantage of having the opinion of women on such matters as the Contagious Diseases act.

Mr. H. JAMES made a spirited and effective speech against the bill, and the principle of equal political capacity of the sexes, on which it was founded. Married women, he pointed out, would have a vote under the bill. Women would demand a seat in Parliament, and peeresses a seat in the other House. He protested especially against the increased undue influence which would then be given to men—for instance, clergymen and canvassers, and expressed the regret with which he had listened to Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech. The most powerful arguments against the bill, he pointed out, were such as most men would shrink from urging, but he dilated with much force and energy on the objections to placing women in a position not ordained for them by nature.

Mr. NEWDEGATE also opposed the bill, which in some way or other he made out would facilitate the machinations of the Jesuits, and on a division the bill was thrown out by 220 to 157.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

Discussion in the English Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on May 2, Mr. SEELY, seconded by Mr. MUNDELLA, moved a resolution in favor of reducing the letter postage between this country and the United States from 3d. to 1d., and Mr. MONSELL, in reply, argued that while the present contracts lasted any further reduction in the rates must be followed by increased loss of revenue. The principle of carrying letters at a loss, if adopted in this case, must ultimately guide our postal relations with the colonies and foreign countries, internal postal improvements would be delayed, and the Post-office would be converted from a revenue into a spending department. Col. SYKES, Mr. HERON, Mr. HADFIELD, Mr. WHITE and Mr. CANDLISH supported the motion, and Mr. GLADSTONE, after quarreling with its form, agreed to a modified resolution, expressing a wish that our Government would communicate with the Government of the United States, with a view to the further reduction of postal rates without undue loss to the revenue. Ultimately this was agreed to, after a somewhat prolonged altercation as to the precise words, including a slight collision between the Speaker and Mr. WHALLEY.

NEW GERMANY.

The Prussification of Alsace and Lorraine—Speech of Prince Bismarck.

Prince BISMARCK made an important speech in the German Parliament, on May 2. The business before the House was the bill for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine with Germany, which was, after a short debate, referred to a committee of twenty-eight members. Before the commencement of the debate the Federal Chancellor said: "Ten months ago no one in Germany desired war, but all were determined if war was forced upon us to carry it through, and to obtain guarantees against a recurrence of attacks by France. France, possessing Alsace, continually threatened Germany. On the 6th of August, 1866, the French Ambassador handed me an ultimatum demanding the cession of Mayence to France, and telling us, in the alternative, to expect an immediate declaration of war. It was only the illness of the Emperor NAPOLEON which then prevented the outbreak of war. During the late war neutral Powers made mediatory proposals. In the first instance we were asked to content ourselves with the costs of the war and the razing of a fortress. This did not satisfy us. It was necessary that the bulwark from which France could sally forth for attack should be further pushed back. Another proposal was to neutralize Alsace and Lorraine. But that neutral State would have possessed neither the power nor the will to preserve its neutrality in case of war. We were obliged to incorporate Alsace with the territory of Germany in order to insure the peace of Europe. It is true the aversion of the population of Alsace and Lorraine is an obstacle to such a measure. Still, the population is thoroughly German, forming a sort of aristocracy in France by its noble and Teutonic qualities. We shall strive to win back to us this population by means of Teutonic patience and love. We shall especially grant communal liberties. The Federal Council will carefully examine all amendments proposed by the Reichstag. Let us work together with mutual confidence."

ROME.

Visitors to the Pope and Speeches from Pius.

Rome (April 24) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The day before yesterday Count D'HARCOURT arrived here as Ambassador from France to the Holy See, and proceeded to the French Embassy, where, as in the city itself, he was quite unexpected. In fact nobody was aware of his coming but the Pope, to whom his appointment had been hastily telegraphed by Monsignor CHIGI. Yesterday morning the Count visited Cardinal ANTONELLI, who gave him a flattering reception; and this morning he was received with even more cordiality by the Pope, who folded him in his arms, and expressed the greatest satisfaction at his appointment. The Holy Father remained in conversation with the Ambassador for an hour and a half, but nothing has transpired of what passed. The Court of Rome, indeed, is wholly taken up with the project of the Pope's departure, which is again revived, and is now supported by the whole clerical party—cardinals, prelates and priests. The statement is that the Holy Father is waiting only till M. THIERS has overcome the insurgents, when he will proceed to Marseilles, and there arrange with M. THIERS his place of residence. The clerical party are organizing a demonstration in honor of Count D'HARCOURT, and it is feared the Liberals will get up a counter movement, which may lead to embarrassments with France. This morning the Pope granted an audience of leave to Count TRAUTTMANSDORFF, who starts this evening for Vienna; and the Holy Father also received the German Ambassador, Count TAUFFKIRCHE. PHOTIADES BEY, who has come here a second time from Florence, obtained a few days ago a long interview with the Pope, and gave him confident assurances of an arrangement with the Armenians. The prospect of such a result greatly cheered the Holy Father. A deputation of foreign ladies, headed by the Infanta of Portugal, and including several members of the English aristocracy, has waited on the Pope and presented him with an address and the gift of a canopy, more costly than the one recently offered by the ladies of Rome, and, like that, the joint work of the fair donors. The address conveyed a hope that the canopy would be used by the Holy Father in pronouncing the benediction from the balcony of St. Peter's next Easter. The Pope delivered a long reply, expressing a tender appreciation of the gift, but taking a gloomy view of the prospects of the Church, assailed on every side by the revolution. The Holy Father particularly referred to the state of France, which he described as "the illustrious and Catholic nation," and he pronounced the Church to be deeply concerned in her pacification. The Vatican asserts that his Holiness will issue an encyclical against the Italian guarantees on the day they are declared law, and I have reason to believe this step is really in contemplation, but the Pope may yet change his mind.

YACHTING.

Dinner to Mr. Ashbury—The Recent Race and Future Contests.

From the London Times, May 4.

Last night a complimentary dinner to Mr. ASHBURY was given by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, at the Langham Hotel, in commemoration of the Anglo-American race between Mr. ASHBURY'S vessel, the *Cambria*, and the *Dauntless*. Col. GOURLEY, M. P., took the chair, and was supported on the right by the guest of the evening, Gen. SEELEY, United States Army, and Consul-General for Hesse; Capt. Stokes Boyd, United States Navy; Capt. Thellusson, Commodore Royal Victoria Yacht Club; Col. Yonge, Major Ewing, Mr. G. Wood, Mr. H. J. Smith, Taunton, Capt. Cosby Lovett, Mr. C. B. Elliott, Mr. H. Liggins, Capt. B. Payne, Lieut.-Col. J. Peters, Mr. C. B. Ricketts, &c. Between sixty and seventy members of the Club sat down to a banquet, which may be truly said to have been in every respect worthy of the occasion. The large bay-window behind the Chairman was draped with the flags of the Royal Thames Yacht Club and the New-York Yacht Club, displayed side by side, between which was a floral design in honor of the guest of the evening. Beyond these the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes floated in amicable proximity. The band of the Coldstream Guards, under Mr. D. GODFREY, played during the banquet. After the toasts of "The Queen" and "The President of the United States," the health of "The Prince of Wales" was given, with due acknowledgment of his offer of a Challenge Cup for all nations, which, although not accepted in 1870, would, it was hoped, be competed for this year. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said they were assembled to commemorate the enterprise and spirit of Commodore ASHBURY, the winner of the great Atlantic race. He described the interest taken in this race by both the yachting world of England and America, from the moment when the *Cambria* and *Dauntless* sailed from Kinsale Head until they arrived at Sandy Hook. They never saw each other during the interval. The *Cambria* was of 100 tons less than the *Dauntless*, and on the Atlantic size was sailing power in coping with the waves of the ocean. When the *Cambria* passed the light-house at a speed of twelve knots an hour, Mr. ASHBURY himself could hardly believe he had won the race. The *Cambria* had taken the northern, and the *Dauntless* the southern course, and the northern course had on this occasion been successful, although the *Dauntless* arrived only an hour and forty minutes after the *Cambria*. Mr. ASHBURY entered his vessel for all the races then going on, and the result was the best yachting season the Americans had ever had. Under these circumstances the Club would wish him all success with his new vessel, the *Livonia*. Mr. ASHBURY, who was enthusiastically received, expressed his acknowledgments to the Club for inviting him to a banquet of so sumptuous and exceptional a character. He described the circumstances under which the challenge had been given by Mr. GORDON BENNETT, Jr., and paid a high compliment to the energy and enterprise of his rival. He had a great desire in his individual capacity to take up the challenge, but wished that the contest should be not for a race across the Atlantic, but a series of seven races. He could hardly believe that he was first to arrive at Sandy Hook, and hoped that in the future, as in the past, he and his opponents would meet on the same terms of friendship. Whenever he sent out his challenge he had no doubt an American vessel would be found to compete with the *Livonia*. Nothing could exceed the hospitality he had received from New-York to San Francisco, and he concluded by proposing "Success to the Royal Thames Yacht Club." Other toasts followed, including the health of Mr. SEELEY, of Mr. J. GORDON BENNETT, the Stewards and the Secretary, which were suitably acknowledged.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

A Closer Union Deemed Undesirable by the Norwegian Storthing.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 4.

The telegraph announced the other day that the Norwegian Storthing, or National Assembly, had rejected the Government bill for establishing a closer union between Norway and Sweden. The object of the bill was to put an end to the antagonism which has long existed between the two countries owing to the special privileges enjoyed by Norway under the Constitution of 1814, granted to the Norwegians by the Swedish King, after Norway had been ceded to Sweden by Denmark, at the peace of Kiel. One of the most important of these privileges is that of making laws without the King's sanction, provided three successive Storthings should pass them. CHARLES XIV. used every effort to get this provision abolished, but in vain. He succeeded, however, in obtaining the right of nominating a Viceroy; but the first Viceroy soon became so unpopular that he was removed in 1829, and no one was appointed to succeed him. The place remained vacant for thirty years, and then the Storthing made use of its privilege to abolish it without consulting either the King or the Swedish Parliament. This and other arbitrary acts of the Norwegians nearly brought about a collision, which, however, was prevented by the tact of the present King, who is equally popular in both countries. Some years after, a committee, composed of an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian delegates, was appointed to revise the Constitutions of the two countries, and in 1867 it prepared a new draft Constitution which was to apply to both. The proposal was laid before the Swedish and Norwegian Parliaments in 1868; but though it was provisionally accepted, it could not be legally passed (being a new fundamental law) until new Parliaments were elected. This has now been done, and the Storthing has rejected the proposal, chiefly on the ground that the special interests of Norway would suffer if she enjoyed a common Constitution with Sweden, as the latter country would have the predominance in consequence of her larger population (there are 4,200,000 Swedes to 1,700,000 Norwegians) and the larger share (12.17 to 5.17) which she contributes to the expenses of the State.

THE MURDERER RULLOFF.

Another Effort to be Made for Commutation—Appearance and Conduct of the Condemned.

From the Binghamton Republican, May 13.

Mr. BECKER, attorney for RULLOFF, the murderer, served a notice on the District-Attorney, yesterday, informing him that an argument would be made before the Governor for a commutation of sentence. The application is to be made solely on the grounds of opposition to capital punishment; and Mr. BECKER says he will be provided with petitions numerously signed in New-York and elsewhere, by influential men, setting forth good reasons why the sentence should be commuted. The District-Attorney will not go to Albany to oppose the motion, as he does not deem it of the least importance. A copy of the notice was inclosed to the Attorney-General, and, if in the judgment of that officer, the presence of the District-Attorney in Albany is necessary, he will be telegraphed for. Mr. BECKER will leave for New-York, to prepare his papers, this evening. Petitions were sent to the Governor today by mail.

RULLOFF'S persevering attorney must be convinced, as everybody else is, that he is working without the least possibility of success. He might as well petition to a hurricane for moderation as to the Governor for a commutation of sentence. The prisoner is well aware that the sentence of the law will not be revoked, and that there is no hope of mercy this side of eternity, and he does not hope for any after he has passed through the hands of the hangman. In talking about a commutation of sentence, yesterday, he said it would never be possible for him to leave Binghamton alive, even if the Governor should interfere with the execution; that every hand in the city had been arrayed against him since his arrest, and he could not escape violence from the people, even if he could escape the death penalty of the law.

The report that the Sheriff is making preparations for the execution is untrue. Little preparation is necessary, and everything can be done in a few moments. Nothing will be done about it until next week. The report that the Sheriff has suppressed certain written petitions and representations to the Governor prepared by RULLOFF, because he deemed them not suitable to be sent out, is also false. Everything RULLOFF has written has been sent out as directed, and he has written nothing that the Sheriff has had reason to raise the least objection to.

RULLOFF is very anxious to know what people think of him and what they say about him. He said yesterday that he would never please his enemies enough to write a scrap of his history. He is still engaged in his philological work, and yesterday he commenced writing a key to his book. He says that if he is executed his work will not be finished until another d—d fool is born. The prisoner, besides being secured by shackles on his feet, is guarded by one watchman in the daytime and two at night. One of the night-watchmen remains in the outer hall to give an alarm if anything should happen, and one is stationed in the cell with the prisoner.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Kentucky Republican State Convention is to meet in Frankfort to-morrow.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention meets in Harrisburg to-morrow.

The Republic of Mexico has 8,885,972 inhabitants.

Petryopiolis is the name of an ambitious California town.

Of the births in Boston last year, only 25.84 per cent. were children of native-born parents.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has voted in favor of holding a convention to revise the State Constitution.

Ex-Gov. COBURN is Maine's richest man. His annual income is said to be over $70,000, and his property is estimated at $7,000,000.

The revised registration of Richmond, Va., shows a white majority of 951. The totals are: Whites, 6,565; colored, 5,614.

A woman who had lived 105 years in Philadelphia died last week. How she survived the infliction so long is a mystery.

The New-Hampshire Legislature meets on the 7th of June, and we shall then know who is Governor.

Ex-Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, says that he is not a candidate for the nomination of Congressman-at-large.

The late Prof. WOODMAN, of Dartmouth College, died in the house in which he was born. It has been occupied by his family for six generations.

Crop reports from Georgia and Alabama are bad. Farmers were late in planting, and excessive rains with cool weather have done much injury.

A woman advertises in the Nashville papers for her children, saying that she has had twenty-seven, and knows the whereabouts of only three of them.

A Virginia paper tells a tough story of an otter chasing a flock of sheep, and turning to attack a full-grown man who came to their defense.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* endorses the Atlanta (Ga.) *Era's* nomination of Hon. AMOS T. AKERMAN for Vice-President on the ticket with GRANT.

There were 8,092 births in Boston last year, 3,492 mariages, and 6,098 deaths. There was an excess of 224 males over females in the births, and an excess of 110 males in the deaths.

An Indiana County Clerk has found in his office a certificate which reads: "This is to sertify that I, WILLIAM SANDS, is agreed that JIM BROWN thall hev mi Daughter PATSEY to wife this 17th day of genewerry, 1811."

The street-car difficulties in Louisville, Ky., have grown out of a recent decision by Judge BALLARD, that common carriers could not exclude persons from their conveyances on account of color.

Mexican papers report that an inflamed aerolite fell at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 5th of March last, at Juxtlahuaca, and that it measured two and a half yards in length and one in circumference.

A Tennessee critic calls Blind TOM a child of song and prodigious performer, and predicts that among all the wonders of the age Blind TOM will be remembered and recorded in the pages of history as the most wonderful.

EDWARD PORCHE, the owner of the plantation where the crevasse in the Bonnet-Carre levee occurred, has been arrested on the charge of cutting the levee. He gave bonds to appear in October next.

A man was brought before the Police Court of Portsmouth, N. H., last week on the charge of maliciously killing a hen. He admitted the killing, but denied the malice, and the case has been carried up to the Supreme Judicial Court.

An official order, issued on the 6th inst., in New-Orleans, urging that persons arrested for carrying concealed weapons should be summarily committed for trial by jury, says that homicide, and assaults with dangerous weapons are almost of daily occurrence in that city.

Miss REBECCA WRIGHT, of Winchester, Va., who gave valuable information to Gen. SHERIDAN in September, 1864, was married on the 3d inst. to a Virginian. After the war Gen. SHERIDAN presented her with a valuable watch as a token of his appreciation of her heroism and loyalty.

The New-Orleans *Bee* frankly says that it is not willing to assign the duty of constructing the Democratic platform to the members of the party in the Northern States—that the Southern Democrats must be consulted in the matter, and that they should not be understood as accepting the situation.

The local elections in Kentucky have resulted very satisfactorily to the Republicans. Several cities were wrested from the Democrats; and in others the Republican vote was largely increased. Lexington, Frankfort, Paris, Danville, Harrodsburg, and Nicholasville elected Republican officers.

The *Advertiser* and the *Mail*, of Montgomery, Ala., have been consolidated. For the past few months a lively battle has been waged between them, one speaking for Democrats who urge the acceptance of the situation, and the other scouting the idea that there are any dead issues but slavery and the right of secession.

The arrangements for the excursion of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts editors in July have been completed. They will leave Boston on the 10th for Mount Mansfield, Vt., and will visit St. Albans and Montreal. Returning to Newport, Vt., on the 13th, the party will there break up, but many will go to the White Mountains and fill out the week.

The Websterian Society of East Alabama Male College has received from the Marshfield Club, through the hands of its President, Hon. PETER HARVEY, of Boston, a portrait of DANIEL WEBSTER. The Marshfield is a social club, many of whose members were personal friends of Mr. WEBSTER.

It is reported that the trustees of the Polytechnic Institute at Troy have decided to dispense with the courses of mining and mechanical engineering, and natural science, at the close of the present term, and to retain only civil engineering. This change is made, that the civil engineering may be perfected, and it is hoped to make it the most thorough and finished course in the world.

The Montreal *Witness* celebrated, on the 6th inst., its twenty-fifth anniversary, and on that day it was printed on a four-cylinder Hoe press, the first press of that capacity in the Province of Quebec. Mr. DOUGALL, the proprietor, delivered, before the friends and employes of the paper, an address, giving a history of this, the only religious daily paper in the world, and spoke regretfully of the little result that had hitherto attended his efforts to induce the establishment of religious daily papers in New-York, Chicago, London, and other great cities.

In his address before the School Commissioners' Convention, Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR spoke of the wonderful Providence which has planted on the several parts of the Atlantic coast the different types of nationalities necessary to work out the perfection of our national interests, and said that in the early history of our own State we find that the nine leading families whose heads were prominent in the affairs of our Government were all representatives of different nationalities. Of these, the Livingstones were Scotch, the Morrises Welsh, the Schuylers Hollanders, the Jays Huguenots, the Herkimers Germans, the Hoffmans Swedes, and Alexander Hamilton a West Indian.

On the 18th of November, 1815, JOSEPH BRETTINGHAM, of Pittsburg, Penn., publicly announced that he had finished and would in a very short time exhibit a plain and simple piece of workmanship that had "power sufficient to keep all its parts in regular motion, and could not by any means run itself out of motion until it was worked out or broken, if it had its own liberty." This perpetual-motion machine, he said, had neither hooks nor chains, nor pendulums, nor balance-wheels attached to it; nor balls running to and fro; nor weights running on carriages; nor arms falling out and in; but all radically different from any other piece of work that had yet been seen or heard of.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Cutting Up Lexington-Avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Apparently, in pursuance of their established custom of suiting themselves, although thereby damaging and annoying the helpless citizens, the adherents of "the Ring" have determined to lay a railroad track in Lexington-avenue.

This is a grievance much felt by myself and family.

If we *must* have a public conveyance on our retired and heretofore peaceful avenue, why do they not run a line of stages, which are a much more respectable mode of transit than street cars?

The route proposed, it is said, is from the depot, Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street, down Lexington to Thirty-fifth or Thirty-sixth streets, thence to Avenue C or Dry Dock. So the line will not be of any use to most of the residents on or near Lexington-avenue, since few will have occasion to visit that quarter of the town.

If a track must be laid here, a portion of the cars should run the length of the avenue into Fourth, and have a branch westward, through Twenty-third-street to the North River.

This would accommodate many persons wishing to reach that spot, and more desirous of access to the various places of amusement on that route, (five in number.)

These are now quite inaccessible by those residing far up-town, east of Madison-avenue. A plan that should afford us a convenient method of reaching them would be hailed with satisfaction, and compensate to some extent the injuries otherwise inflicted.

LEXINGTON.

The Ash-Barrel Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow an aggrieved house-keeper, through the columns of your valuable and fair-dealing journal, to ask why our sidewalks are to be encumbered with ash-boxes and barrels filled with decomposing garbage and kitchen refuse from morn till dewy eve?

I live in one of the widest and best streets in the City, and consider this dirty nuisance (equally offensive to the sight and to the smell) a reproach to City legislation and a disgrace to our City rulers, whoever they may be. The carts seldom make their appearance to remove the garbage until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime the barrels frequently get knocked over, and their contents strewed over the sidewalk. Is there no remedy?

Can you also tell me if the men employed are allowed to demand money for removing a small quantity of straw (taken from a case of wine) placed in one of these ash-barrels, flatly refusing to take it away unless paid?

Your most obedient servant,
A WOMAN OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Monday, May 15, 1871.

Reported Indian Troubles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since your readers were informed of an attack, by citizens of Arizona, upon a camp of Apache Indians in that Territory, and the murder of eighty of them, this while upon their reservation, and under the promised protection of our Government.

Yesterday we read that the General commanding that department had ordered the Apaches back to their reservation immediately, upon penalty of being hunted down and killed if they refused. These unfortunate and absurd people are assured by actions that speak louder than words, or even general orders, that if they go upon their reservations they are to be disarmed, and then massacred, men, women and children. If they refuse, they are to be hunted down and killed wherever found. Of course, they are wise enough to accept the latter alternative, and with it the greater chances of escape.

This is the same old story of outrage and outlawry of Indians. Speculators and adventurers in Arizona want an army there, and to get it an Indian war must be provoked at all hazards. For nearly seventeen years I have been in the Indian country, one-third of the time in military command of troops and posts among the Indians of the Plains and Rocky Mountains, and then as a member of the Peace Commission of 1867–68, composed of Gens. SHERMAN, HARNEY, TERRY, AUGER and others—have had much to do with them, and know that they are "more sinned against than sinning," easily governed if simple justice is done. In our report, as a commission in 1868, we practically exonerated the Indians from all criminality for wars and outbreaks up to that time, and fasten the guilt where it belongs—upon our own people.

The Apaches are reported fierce, treacherous and cruel, as having always been at war with us and refusing to make peace. Last Winter, in Washington, Gov. MITCHELL, of New-Mexico, informed me that he, with Dr. STECK, formerly Superintendent of Indian Affairs for that Territory, and a military escort determined to visit the Apaches, but on reaching the borders of their country they were met by a delegation and told that soldiers would not be permitted to go among their people, for fear of trouble, "that the Governor and Doctor alone would be welcome." Leaving their escort, they went into the Apache country to their lodges, heard their complaints, were everywhere kindly treated and came away without difficulty. The Governor further said, and Gov. MITCHELL has a splendid war record, and is able to judge, that the Apaches were as brave as any men he ever saw or heard of. Another Government official informed me that he went alone into the Apache country—went against the advice of every one who knew of his intention; that he was everywhere kindly treated; heard their statements, and came to the conclusion that if any people in the world were ever justified in making war, and for the most excessive cruelties upon their enemies, the Apaches were. Aware of the pressure upon your columns, I am forced to be brief, and content myself with the above statement as a protest against declaring the Apaches outlawed, and prosecuting an unjust and unnecessary war against them.

With no other sentiment upon the subject save that of equal and exact justice between man and man, Indian and Saxon, yours respectfully,

S. F. TAPPAN.
NO. 136 EIGHTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Monday, May 15, 1871.

The Gagging Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proposed amendment to the code in relation to contempts is clearly unconstitutional. The full extent of the punishment as prescribed at common law is cruel in the extreme; an innocent person may be imprisoned for life; the fine permitted to be imposed could not be more excessive; it extends to the entire property. The effect of the law would be to restrain the liberty of the Press and freedom of speech. How can such a law be harmonized with these provisions contained in our Constitution, Article 1, Section 5: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted."

ART. 1, SEC. 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be passed to restrain the liberty of speech or of the Press.

ART. 1, SEC. 17. After reciting the parts of the common law, &c., as are in force in the State, * * * continues: "But all such parts of the common law and such of the said acts, or parts thereof as are repugnant to this Constitution are hereby abrogated."

Nothing could be more "repugnant" to the fifth and eighth sections above cited than the common law of criminal contempts.

F. G., Wall-street.
NEW-YORK, Monday, May 15, 1871.

The Putnam Murder—Is the Railroad Company Liable for Damages?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are life and property safe on the New-York street-cars? This is a question which may be very truly answered in the negative. Even before the brutal murder of Mr. PUTNAM, I think it was a pretty clearly-established fact that might, and not right, ruled on the majority of the lines. In fact, there was no means by which a scoundrel of blackest dye was to be prevented from doing just as he pleased, provided he was able. Nor is there at present any protection for the weak against the strong. The murder of Mr. PUTNAM has put at rest all doubts upon the subject.

It is almost an undisputed fact that this is mainly caused by the notorious and almost universal habits of the conductors, viz., to do nothing but collect fares and squeeze in passengers. Any ruffian who goes on a car knows well enough that so long as he pays his fare the conductor will not interfere with him, and he has an idea of security in the fact that the conductors generally take the part of the aggressor, and not the aggrieved.

Now, I do not wish to say anything prejudicial to the man who had charge of the car on that unfortunate evening, but I do say that if the facts are such as were revealed at the inquest yesterday, that the punishment of the offenders will not satisfy justice, and ought not to satisfy law. I respectfully submit that the Railroad Company ought to be held liable in heavy damages to the relatives of the deceased gentleman, although damages, I know, can never repair the injury which has been done to the family of the murdered gentleman.

W. C. F.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 3, 1871.

The Anti-Income-Tax Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have given space in the columns of this morning's paper to a letter from one who signs himself "A Reader," and who says that "along with many other tax-oppressed citizens," he "more than a month since paid $15 to become a member of the Anti-Income-Tax Association," and was "assured that long before this the Tax-Collector would be tied up by injunction," and that he "would be absolved from payment of the tax;" that "now the Collector comes knocking at the door demanding it," and he "cannot learn that the Association has yet done anything except collect $15 wherever they could."

As Secretary of the Association, I ask that you will do us the favor to publish our reply to this letter.

The letter contains two errors of fact. In the first place, no time was ever specified in which the Collectors would be "tied up by injunction," but only that proceedings would be taken for the purpose of enjoining the Collectors before it became necessary to pay the tax.

Second, the Collectors are not yet, at least so far as I have been able to ascertain, demanding payment of the tax, nor can do so before the 1st of June, and probably later, as I am credibly informed, the books being not yet ready, nor orders for collecting the tax received.

If, however, the writer of this letter has been troubled by the Collector demanding payment, let him send word to the Secretary, giving the name of the Collector, the district in which he lives, and the amount of the tax to be collected from him instead of writing to the papers. No proceedings can be taken until the Collectors demand payment, and the Secretary has not yet been informed of any such demand being made. All members of the Association are desired to send word to the Secretary as soon as demand is made upon them by the Collector for the payment of the tax, and to refuse payment.

MIRON WINSLOW, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Monday, May 15, 1871.

Window Gardening.

The display of plants and flowers from their best mansions is one of the most attractive features of European cities. In the hope of stimulating a taste for similar floral displays in our own City, we copy the following notice of a window in West Twelfth-street, near Fifth-avenue, from one of "Jennie June's" fashion letters:

"A little mixture of city and country, combining some of the charms of the one, united with the conveniences of the other, supplies a reality which is better than many an ideal, and is enjoyed by the few to whom fortune has been bountiful. On the corner of what was formerly an up-town, but is now a down-town street, and Fifth-avenue, there stands a modest house, the side windows of which overlook an ivy-covered church and green church-yard peopled with innumerable birds, who sing their first matin songs and their evening hymns to the inmates of that happy house, which has more the aspect of a home than any other I pass on my daily journeyings.

It is, as I said, a modest house, with its single window fronting the street from the ground-floor, but Summer and Winter, this window is always filled with flowers. There is no elaborate jardiniere got up to order, but there are trailing vines, trained to catch the sunlight, and play at hide and seek with it among the leaves and tendrels, and here are always the earliest crocuses, anemones and hyacinths, in glasses, exhaling a sweet oder of Spring, while the snow is yet upon the ground. This house is inhabited by one of the oldest and best known politicians, one who never held office, but who has helped many others to high positions, and one can easily imagine what a house this little bird and flower nook must be in the heart of the great City, to the worn and wearied man who had everything in this world that man can give within his grasp, and found it all vanity and vexation of spirit."

The Demoralized Police—A Heavy Calendar.

Commissioner MANIERRE listened to sixty-five complaints against policemen, yesterday. Most of them were of minor importance.

Patrolman MATTHEW LYON, of the Eleventh Precinct, could not be found on post for the space of fifty-five minutes, and when at length found and questioned by Roundsman MCDONALD relative to his offense, he called him a number of vile names, and threatened to assault the roundsman. For this he was recommended to be dismissed.

Patrolman GEORGE A. TOWNSEND, of the Fourteenth Precinct, found a drunken man in the Bowery, and instead of arresting him, drove the inebriate across the street into the Tenth Precinct. He also was recommended for dismissal.

NELLIE MALLOY, of Amity-place, made complaint that Patrolman JOHN BARRY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested her without cause. Capt. HEDDEN and others swore that on this occasion the complainant was very disorderly, and was one of the worst characters in the Ward. The complaint was dismissed.

The Stabbing Assault in Church.

JOHN GIBNEY, the crazy inebriate, who stabbed MICHAEL CULLY in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer during divine service on Sunday forenoon, was taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. From the answers which he gave to the questions asked him, it was evident that he is a lunatic, having a special hatred of religion and priests. He said he attacked the statue of the crucifixion because he could not understand how there could be three Gods in one and that one made of wood. Justice BIXBY committed him to the Tombs, where he will be examined by doctors as to his sanity.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

Before Chief Commissioner Lott and a full Bench.

THE PERILS OF NON-COMBATTANTS.

Delilah Welts vs. The Connecticut Life Insurance Company.—This was a suit on a policy of insurance for $5,000 on the life of Phillip J. Welts. The original policy forbad him to go south of the thirty-sixth degree of latitude, but the defendants, in consideration of a further premium, consented that he could go south of that line. This further consent contained a proviso "that the said Welts is not insured by said policy against death from any of the casualties or consequences of war, or rebellion, or from belligerent forces in any place where he may be." Welts was employed by the United States, and lost his life while engaged at Cedar Hill, north of latitude 36 and north of Gen. Thomas' army, in repairing a bridge on a military railroad. This occurred on the 31st of October, 1864. He was shot by a party of four men, one of whom called for the foreman, who was Welts. Two of the shooting party wore the Federal uniform. The Court below, this evidence being in, directed a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendants appeal. They claim that the Court is bound to take notice of the fact that Tennessee was in rebellion and was a belligerent State; that it was proved that the plaintiff was in the military service of the United States when he met his death; that he lost his life in consequence of such military employment; that the exception in the addition to the policy was part of the original policy, being issued at the same time, and, anticipating the plaintiff's points, they claim that robbers and marauders could only be repressed by military force, and that the whole territory of Tennessee, being in insurrection, any death by violence within it was within the exception of the policy, and that, finally, the Court should have submitted these questions to the jury, which they refused to do. The plaintiff claims that the Court below was perfectly right; that all the evidence in the Court below showed that the party who shot Welts were robbers and not soldiers, and that, at any rate, the policy under which she claims, has no such exception as that relied on by the defendant, that provision being only contained in the permit to go south of the line of 36° latitude, which never applied, but that, at any rate, Welts was never in the military service of the United States and only a civil employe of the Government, and, therefore, his representatives were entitled to the verdict of the Court below. Decision reserved.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John J. Lang and Jonathan Ogden vs. Moses H. Grinnell, Collector.—The proceedings in this action were instituted by the plaintiffs, John J. Lang and Jonathan Ogden, against Mr. Grinnell, Collector of the port, under the following circumstances: About the beginning of the year 1870, the plaintiffs imported three lots of iron hoops, cut to lengths, and punched ready for use, and adapted to the construction of a certain size of barrels. The goods were entered at the Custom-house as follows: Jan. 15, per steamer *Idaho*, 1,171 bundles, weighing 37,748 pounds, invoiced at $1,364 92; Feb. 5, per steamer *Nebraska*, 208 bundles, weighing 12,772 pounds, at $253 81; March 30, per steamer *Minnesota*, 2,394 bundles, weighing 139,508 pounds. On these goods the plaintiffs paid thirty-five per cent. ad valorem duty, in accordance with section 3 of the act of June 30, 1864, as manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for. The amount so paid on the three entries of the iron was $1,458 45. They were afterward informed that the Collector had levied duties on this iron at the rate of one and a half cents, in accordance with the same act, as hoop, band or scroll iron from one-half to six inches wide, one-eighth inch thick, and not thinner than No. twenty wire gauge. The excess of duty thus claimed by the Collector and paid was $1,801 68. The Collector refused to change his opinion, and the plaintiffs appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury. A personal interview was also obtained between Mr. Lang and the Secretary, and the latter having overruled the appeal, the present action was instituted on the 26th of September last.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II. —MAY 15.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

DAMAGES FOR BEING KICKED.

***David Klein* vs. *Isaac S. Young*.**—The plaintiff swears that on Oct. 19, 1869, he was kicked by defendant at the latter's store in Walker-street, and for this insult and injury he demands $5,000. Defendant's story is that plaintiff persisted in coming to his store to collect a bill from his book-keeper, after having been forbidden to do so; that on the occasion of the alleged assault, he again came and attempted to force his way into the inner office; that defendant's brother attempted to prevent his entrance, and defendant then interfered to put an end to the struggle, and used no more force than was necessary to eject plaintiff from the store. The case is still on.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—MAY 15.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.

EMBEZZLEMENT—FORGED INDORSEMENTS.

***White et al., Respondents* vs. *The Mechanics' National Bank and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, Appellants*.**—By the papers used on appeal in this case, it appears that the plaintiffs, James White & Co., during the year 1868, and for two years previous, had a young man in their employ as assistant book-keeper, whose business it was to collect bills for goods sold by the firm. At various times during the year 1868 this assistant book-keeper received checks from White & Co.'s customers payable to their order, gave receipts for them in the name of White & Co., indorsed on the back of the checks the name of James J. White & Co., got them cashed by some outside party, and rendered no account of the proceeds. In December, 1868, White & Co., discovering the forgeries and embezzlement, commenced the present action to recover on about $2,700 worth of these checks, as having been converted unlawfully, their indorsement thereon being a forgery. On the trial below it appeared that the checks were brought to the defendants with the name of James J. White & Co. indorsed on them, and in some instances the banks on which they were drawn had certified them before they came into the defendants' possession, and defendants, without any notice of fraud or suspicion, cashed the checks, and deposited them in the Mechanics' National Bank and the National Park Bank, by whom they were collected through the Clearing-house, and credited to the depositors who drew against the proceeds. The defendants claim that the checks never came into the possession of plaintiffs so as to vest sufficient title to them to maintain these actions; that the defendants received them without fault on their part and paid the full value thereof, and were therefore their bona fide and innocent holders; that no demand was ever made on the defendants for the checks or their proceeds, before commencing action; that the checks were of no value until properly indorsed, and they (defendants) had not destroyed or injured them so as to prevent their being paid when properly indorsed by the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs had possession of them at the time of the commencement of these actions; that by claiming the proceeds collected on the checks, the plaintiffs were estopped from denying that the indorsement of their name was without authority; that the actions charged the defendants, jointly, while it appears each defendant acted independently of the other; and, therefore, a joint verdict could not be sustained. The trials were had before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury, the Judge directing a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount of the checks, with interest.

The Court, on the present appeal, took the papers and reserved its decision.

Charles F. Sanford and R. S. Guernsey, for appellants; John Sedgwick, for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 15.

By Judge Ingraham.

James L. Mitchell *vs.* Cassius H. Reed; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Shethar *vs.* Jacobs; motion granted, costs to abide event.

Percy *vs.* The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*; motion denied; costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 15.

By Judge McCunn.

Baldwin *vs.* Egler, Henry McGuckin *vs.* John Coulter, John Kamber *vs.* John Sperry, Jane N. Burrowes *vs.* Thomas Burrowes, Wm. F. Hull *vs.* James H. Baker, Charles D. Lord *vs.* James Dunseith, Noah Wheaton *vs.* William Coburn, Joseph R. Stuyvesant *vs.* Gottlieb Grissler et al., Marks *vs.* Andrews et al., Edward Mynder *vs.* James McAlden; Albert Apel *vs.* John L. Steinserler et al., William Hummeler *vs.* John C. Abbott et al.; motions granted.

Louisa Donai Wehle *vs.* Henry L. Butler et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Charles B. Wilson *vs.* John Willet Wadsworth; cause referred.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 15.

By Judge Loew.

Paton *vs.* Rickhardt; motion granted.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Frank Leslie *vs.* Sarah Ann Leslie; an additional allowance of $500 allowed.

Klaber *vs.* Lowenstein: the proceedings are not regular: an order to plead must be entered and pleadings served.

Pratt *vs.* Schult; return may be amended by showing that trial took place on 21st, and that it was adjourned to 28th to allow points to be submitted.

Quinlan *vs.* The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted for first Monday of June.

Blum *vs.* Rees; bail in $300.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—The Court of Appeals' day calendar for May 17 is as follows: Nos. 178½, 14½, 204, 222, 220, 224, 456 and 227.

THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

At the New Court-House, City of New-York.

Nos.	Nos.
121—Terry vs. Waite.	123—Latourette vs. Clark.
122—Armsby vs. Hines.	124—Hinneman vs. The Grand Trunk Railway Co.
126—Johnson vs. Curtis.	137—The People ex rel B. & S. L. R. R. Co. vs Barker.
89—Lanning vs. Carpenter.	138—The People ex rel B. & S. L. R. R. Co. vs. Fredericks.
129—Wilson vs. Blodgett.	139—Bush vs. Rochester City Bank.
130—Kerr vs. Blodgett.	
135—James vs. Gurlov.	
136—Donley vs. Graham.	
187—Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	
218—Hicks vs. Cleveland.	

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

The People vs. William Foster; murder.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
268—Osgood et al. Receiver, vs. McKnight.	156—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear et al.
120—Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.	176 (R. C.)—Ely vs. Connor et al.
32 (R.C.)—Western Bank of Scotland vs. Wilson.	234½—Huston vs. Weber et al.
10½—Cassanora vs. De Velle.	32—Orr vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.	146—Bailey, Receiver, &c., vs. Rathbun.
58—Cooke et al. vs. The Seventh Ward National Bank.	270½ (R. C.)—Jewell et al. vs. Black et al.
236½ (R. C.)—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	18½ (R. C.)—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.	54½ (R.C.)—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.
266—Stubben vs. Dzialynski.	108½ (R. C.)—Pape vs. Bk. of Albion.
1074—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.	646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
100—Sandford vs. McGay.	59—Phelps vs. Platt.
131—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Stokes.	95—Platt vs. Phelps.
135—Muhlenbrinck vs. McDonough.	99—Dowling vs. Griffin.
136—Rubber Tip Pencil Co. vs. Hovey.	44—Schloemer vs. Behrens.
138—Hognet vs. Neusbaum.	53—Bronson vs. Behrens.
124—Green vs. Trask.	57—Mullen vs. Decker.
80—Duncan vs. Butterfield.	58—Newhall vs. Decker.
143—Pogne vs. Balch.	61—Farnham vs. Reid.
144—Davis vs. Balch.	84—Pendergast vs. Barst.
145—Faber vs. Hovey.	107—Young vs. Fettretch.
146—Harring vs. Stevenson.	68—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
148—Kuhn vs. Brown.	147—McGirr vs. Trainor.
149—Spring vs. Hubbard.	153—The Manhattan Life Insurance Co. vs. Fettretch.
150—Olmstead vs. Greenly.	187—Graham vs. Clark.
152—Calenburg vs. Trautmann.	88—Holleror vs. Rufner.
155—Friedberger vs. Balch.	92—Foster vs. Townsend Manufacturing Co.
156—Same vs. Same.	139—Westervelt vs. Ackley
158—Seigel vs. Schmall.	232—Hunt vs. Van Wagenen.
159—Cutter vs. Myers.	116—Morse vs. Partridge.
101—Hart vs. Wolff.	119—Casoni vs. Ree.
101½—Hart vs. Woolf.	180—Hendricks vs. Hart.
109—Evans vs. O'Brien.	64—Buckhout vs. Buckhout.
17—Cook et al. vs. Campbell.	125—Merritt vs. Gooderson.
14—King vs. Knapp.	54—Gesell vs. Gesell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
39—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.	233—Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. vs. Northrup.
511—Coates vs. The Metropolitan Gas-light Co.	889—Pinkham vs. Britton.
623—Robinson vs. O'Brien.	891—Buchholts vs. Merthing.
639—Emple vs. Sares.	893—Seif vs. Moore.
641—Fillette vs. Herman.	895—Julian vs. O'Brien.
667—Fiacke et al. vs. Cantlen et al.	897—Steers vs. Liverpool, N. Y. and Philadelphia S. S. Co.
681—Le Roy vs. Genet.	899—Ward vs. Jackson, et al.
859—Schwartz vs. Renk.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 58—Eifelt vs. Graw.

Call No. 59—Lodwick vs. Ford.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
610—Stroud vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.	304—Gorken vs. Platte.
168—Harris vs. Gibney et al.	260—Staven vs. Shaw et al.
378—French vs. Wheeler et al.	618—Staples vs. Erben.
392—Wheeler et al. vs. French.	324—Gleadell vs. Thomson et al.
692—DeVone et al. vs. Patrie.	586—Somers vs. The Corn Exchange Ins. Co.
694—DeVone et al. vs. Rehl.	630—La Burt vs. McCarthy et al.
448—Central Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Seventh Ward Nat. Bank of N. Y.	702—Staffords vs. Leamy.
	346—Murphy vs. International Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1407—Stuyvesant vs. Browning.	932—Carroll vs. Butler.
735—King vs. Beaumont.	229—Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.
944—Archer vs. Elkins et al.	656—Cassidy vs. Gourand.
929—Wright vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.	860—Buren vs. Mabie.
61—Kuehl vs. Mayer.	889—Constant vs. Rector, &c., of St. Albans Church.
673—Austin vs. Leech et al.	17—Polhamus vs. Gerritsee.
961—Hebbard vs. Hall.	94—Funke vs. Bixby.
962—Vosburg vs. Brewster et al.	638—More vs. Peters.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Larremore and Robinson, J. J.

Nos. 103, 78, 81, 85, 21, 47, 52, 66, 69, 80, 83, 104, 111, 44, 3, 55, 99, 101, 62, 90, 68, 114.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5670—Stevens vs. Codling.	5343—Beams vs. Fitzgerald.
5671—Childs vs. Burk.	5365—Schulz vs. Schmidt.
5748—Stare vs. Gay.	5421—Pinner vs. Candler.
5749—McGarvin vs. Stewart.	5517—McIntire vs. Green.
5769—Smith vs. Oberlander.	5627—Corlies vs. McKinley.
5422—Bischoff vs. Kuhlman.	5770—Warren vs. Schiele.
4980—Moses vs. Simon.	5771—James vs. Kidd.
	5773—Carpenter vs. Morrison.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5554—Machado vs. Rapp.	5775—Price vs. Davis.
5598—Parmlee vs. McCalden.	5776—Bamberger vs. Miers.
5646—Miller vs. Schoenberg.	5778—Saltonstall vs. Openshaw.
5656—Parmlee vs. Brennan.	5779—Same vs. Same.
5599—Scholz vs. Hapfield.	5781—Rollins vs. Laycox.
5693—Cohen vs. Ruthman.	5782—Hurd vs. Keller.
5699—Behrman vs. Kahrs.	5783—Stevens vs. Kenney.
5739—King vs. Taylor.	5784—Sour vs. Heizmann.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5772—Dean vs. Carter.	6476—Wehle vs. Pearl.
6356—Riley vs. Bunn.	6477—Wilson vs. Krotoshiner.
6475—Olcott vs. Edrehe.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Thos. Lookup Evans; abortion.	5—The People vs. Joseph Murr; receiving stolen goods.
2—The People vs. James Stevens and John Flaherty; burglary.	6—The People vs. John Rogers; disorderly house.
3—The People vs. Ralph Bambridge and Wm. Harris; grand larceny.	7—The People vs. John Sullivan and George Norton; assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Henry Keen; grand larceny.	

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.	Nos.
65—Conklin vs. Sherman.	63—Whittey vs. McCarthy.
97—Loefler vs. Hartmiller.	73—Brainerd vs. Hall.
32—Froelich vs. Oppenheimer.	93—Hartshorne vs. McGuiness.
33—Orbs vs. Oppenheimer.	96—Robinson vs. Miller et al.
55—Jarvis vs. Welwood.	104—Schwartz vs. Bronson.
86—Pymm vs. Shephard.	114—Strauss vs. Hodderson.
47—Schnorr vs. Fleischmann.	117—Brickwedde vs. Kammerer.
8—Hahn vs. Wust.	129—Batterman vs. Wittenbrink.
92—Cassidy vs. Flannagan.	9—Colville vs. Holmes.
31—Polhemus vs. Cartwright.	38—Soper vs. Glarken.
61—Kennedy vs. Kalt.	
62—Sutton vs. Shaun.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 15.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111¼	200 Con. Coal of Md... 39¼
10,000 do.....s3.111¼	400 do..... 39⅛
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111¼	46 do..... 39¼
9,000 U.S. 5-20C., '65,n.113⅜	200 do...bet. call. 39⅛
4,400 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.113⅜	200 do.....c. 39¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.....113⅜	100 do..... 39¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109¾	200 Canton...bet. call. 82½
10,000 do.....b3.109¾	300 West. Un. Tel..... 59⅝
49,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 70	200 do.....s30. 59⅝
10,000 do.....s15. 70	29 do..... 60
7,000 do.....b3. 70⅛	300 do...bet. call. 59⅝
1,000 do.....s30. 70	100 Mariposa..... 6
3,000 do..... 70¼	100 Mariposa Pf..... 10½
183,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 70	100 Am. Coal..... 52
5,000 Ga. St. 7s..... 93	100 Adams Ex..... 81⅝
5,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 94¾	100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 48⅛
13,000 N. C. 6s, O. B... 48	11 do..... 47
10,000 N. C. 6s, Spec. T. 20	100 U. S. Ex..... 57¾
2,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July..... 63	100 do..... 58
1,000 do..... 63⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b3. 98⅜
3,000 do..... 63¾	400 do..... 98⅜
34,000 do..... 64	1500 do...bet. call. 98⅜
10,000 do..... 63⅝	100 do..... 98
3,000 do. Ap. & Oct. 60⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Scrip. 2⅛
1,000 Missouri 6s..... 95⅛	300 Erie R..... 26⅝
6,000 Ark. 7s, Iss. to L. R.&Ft.S.R. 55	200 do..... 26⅝
2,000 N.Y. 7s, B.L., R.109⅜	50 do...bet. call. 27
10,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d. 92	100 do.....c. 26⅝
20,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 102	700 do..... 27
35,000 do..... 102¼	200 Harlem R..... 130
10,000 do.....b3.102⅛	12 Mich. Cen..... 123⅛
34,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 94	20 L. S. & Mich. So..108⅜
24,000 U.Pac.7s,L.G.B. 87¾	1000 do...bet. call.108⅜
2,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 88	100 do.....s30.108⅜
8,000 do..... 88⅛	500 do.....b3.108⅜
2,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st. 98⅛	200 do..... 108⅜
30,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv't Bds.....104⅛	500 Union Pac..... 36⅛
5,000 do..... 104⅛	200 do.....b60. 36⅛
7,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div. 87	100 do..... 36⅛
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.. 91⅛	500 do...bet. call. 36
1,000 do..... 91⅛	100 do..... 36⅛
500 Alt. & T. H. In. 76	500 do..... 36⅛
3,000 Del.,L. & W.1st, bet. call..... 99¾	300 Cleve. & Pitts.....126⅛
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st..103	500 do...bet. call.126
1,000 Mil.& St. P. 1st. 96	300 Chi. & N. W..... 84
18,000 Col.,C.&I.C. 1st. 88	100 do...bet. call. 83⅝
2,000 do..... 88⅛	600 do..... 83⅝
4,000 Tol., P. &W.1st, West. Div..... 89	300 do..... 83⅝
2,000 Cedar F.&M.1st. 85	300 do..... 83⅝
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s, B. 95⅛	300 do..... 83⅝
20 Mer. Bank..... 118	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 97⅛
5 Bank of Com..... 120	400 do...bet. call. 97
100 Pac. Mail..... 45¾	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.114⅛
100 do..... 45⅝	50 Chi. & Alton Pf....120
300 do...bet. call. 46	400 C., C. Cin. & Ind.. 89⅛
300 do..... 46⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 81⅛
	100 do..... 81⅛
	200 T., Wab. & W. b3. 64⅛
	100 do..... 64⅛
	33 Morris & Essex.... 93
	300 do..... 93⅛
	45 do..... 93⅛
	10 do..... 93⅛
	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c.101⅛
	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf....102⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, R. b3.117⅛	200 U. S. Ex..... 58
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅛	100 do...b. c., b3. 58⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅜	300 N. Y. C. & H. R. s3. 98⅛
10,000 do.....b3.113⅜	200 do...bet. call. 98⅛
20,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.113⅜	100 do..... 98⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.111⅛	10,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs...bet. call. 93⅛
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 70⅛	1000 Erie..... 27⅛
5,000 Va. 6s, R., old... 56⅛	100 do.....b30. 28
1,000 N. C. F. Act, '68. 30	500 do.....b3. 28
3,000 N. C. St. 6s, n... 26⅛	100 do...b. c., b3. 27⅛
5,000 N.C.6s, Sp. Tax. 20⅛	100 Harlem Pf..... 129⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July..... 63⅛	200 Lake S.& Mich.So.108⅛
5,000 do..... 63⅛	300 Un. Pacific..... 36⅛
5,000 do.Apl.&Oct. 60⅛	100 do...bet. call. 36⅛
200 Md. Coal Co..... 32⅛	200 do..... 36⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md.... 40⅛	300 do..... 36⅛
45 do..... 40⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts..... 126
200 West. U. Tel...b.c. 59⅛	100 Chic. & N. West.. 84
100 do..... 58⅛	100 N. J. Cen..... 108
200 Mariposa Pf...s10. 10⅛	100 Chic. & Rock I..... 114⅛
100 do..... 10⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 62⅛
100 do.....s10. 10	100 Tol., W. & West... 64⅛
200 do...bet. call. 10	50 C., C. & Ind. C..... 24⅛
100 do..... 9⅛	500 Bos., H. & Erie.b.c. 3⅛
100 P. M. S. Co..... 46	400 do.....b3. 4
300 do..... 45⅛	100 do.....b3. 3⅛
100 Adams Ex..... 82⅛	100 Mor. & Essex..... 93⅛
200 Wells-Fargo Ex... 48⅛	98 H. & St. J. Pf..... 102⅛
140 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 56⅛	

MONDAY, May 15—P. M.

There was an advance in Gold today of ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent., sales at 111⅛@⅜@⅜, most of the business, after 12 o'clock, being done at 111⅜ ℘ cent. There was a corresponding advance in the Public Funds, which were active, on the basis of 113⅜@⅜ ℘ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867; the whole list closing firm, and Gold steady at 111⅜@⅜ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges continue at stiff rates, but there was not a large amount done for the German steamer sailing to-morrow. The Treasury put up $200,000 Gold, on Banker's order, for shipment. The Cable telegrams quoted an active Cotton market in Liverpool at very full prices, but our own market runs ahead of Liverpool, owing to the recent heavy contracts for future delivery, on which the bearish speculators are caught at serious disadvantage.

The Stock Exchange was again very irregular in tone on the various departments of the official list of dealings. The Southern State Bonds were strong, and especially so on South Carolinas, and the Pacific Bonds were all firm. Among the New-York and Western Railways we should call the market bearish for the most part, Erie Common being again an exception. It sold as high as 28 ℘ cent. The rise on Saturday in Union Pacific was fairly supported. On other discriptions the turn was against the prices of Saturday. In the afternoon the fluctuations were quite violent for a brief time between 3 and 4 o'clock. The Miscellaneous Shares were steady in price, without much speculation.

The First National Bank, among the first subscribers to the amount of $1,000,000 to the New Loan, received telegraphic advice from the Secretary of the Treasury to say that the Bank would receive the Coupon Bonds by Wednesday or Thursday of this week. See notice of the Bank in another place.

We hear of further private sales at advancing figures of the Kansas Pacific 7 ℘ cents, (Gold,) as high as 93½ ℘ cent., and the earlier 6 ℘ cent. Gold Mortgage is also attracting new buyers at 85@87½ ℘ cent. Last Winter both these mortgages were unduly depressed by the scare in the affairs of Union Pacific, of which the Kansas is the original Eastern Division.

The Treasury Office paid out only $200,000 on May Interest today. The Customs paid in were nearly $600,000. The Customs at all the ports for the fiscal year ending June 30, promise to reach about $209,000,000, in Gold, as we predicted as early as March. This is $15,000,000 ahead of last year, and $2,000,000 in excess of the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury after the modification of the duties on Sugar, Coffee and Tea, which went into operation at the close of the half year.

Messrs. KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Wall-street, sent forward a subscription to the new Loan today of $100,000, making the recent subscriptions of the house $425,000.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH have advanced the price of their Chesapeake and Ohio 6 ℘ cent. Gold Loan, May and November Interest, to 91 ℘ cent. and interest. Before the troubles in Europe, last Summer, they had negotiated about one-third of the whole Loan of $15,000,000. This season, they again placed the Loan prominently before their correspondents and numerous other friends, and have already added $2,500,000 to their sales.

The purchases of United States 5-20s by the Sinking Fund on Wednesday will be to the amount of at least $2,000,000, if offered at or within the equivalent of Gold as quoted at the time. The sales of Gold on Thursday will be to the amount of at least $2,000,000. Both transactions will be settled indifferently in National Bank Notes or Greenbacks, on Thursday, the option being with the Treasury, and on Friday with the buyers of Gold. As some of the large Banks are now assorting the National Bank Notes for redemption in Greenbacks, and the Treasury Office has the right to do the same, the present slight discrimination—which the Clearing-house Association ought never to have suffered to be remarked, as it would not have been if an Assorting Office had been established in the House, some years ago, will probably soon pass away.

After the late Boards of the Stock Exchange the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 15.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold	111⅛	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98½	97⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93½	93
Reading Railroad	113¾	113½
Chicago and Rock Island	114½	113⅞
North-west Common	84½	83⅞
North-west Preferred	97	96⅞
Pacific Mail	45½	45⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62⅛
Lake Shore	108⅞	107⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	51½	50⅞
Toledo and Wabash	64½	63⅞
Western Telegraph	59⅞	59⅞
Erie	25⅞	26⅞
Union Pacific	36½	35⅞
Central Pacific Bonds	101⅞	102⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	94	94
Union Land Grants	85⅞	87
Union Incomes	87⅞	88

The following is the quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

	March 13,'71.	April 29,'71.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$73,235,000	$73,235,000
Net profits	27,637,300	28,126,500
Circulation	32,111,500	31,956,300
Due banks	78,536,700	76,117,900
Due depositors	132,588,800	133,446,100
Unpaid dividends	188,900	754,600
Total	$344,298,200	$343,636,400
RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	$194,360,500	$190,518,300
Stocks	57,038,600	55,196,100
Real estate	7,882,700	7,890,800
Due from banks	11,680,300	14,887,700
Cash items and bank notes	3,851,800	5,549,900
Specie	19,911,900	16,275,100
Legal tenders	49,432,100	53,156,800
Overdrafts	140,300	159,400
Total	$344,298,200	$343,636,400

The following are the Capitals and Undivided Profits of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.
Bank of New-York	$3,000,000	$802,500
Merchants' National	3,000,000	836,100
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	938,000
Union National	1,500,000	681,900
Phenix National	1,800,000	289,600
National City Bank	1,000,000	1,080,000
Tradesmen's National	1,000,000	569,000
Fulton National	600,000	523,100
Chemical National	300,000	2,275,400
Merchants' Ex. National	1,235,000	103,400
Gallatin National	1,500,000	589,900
Nat. Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	321,709
Mechanics' and Traders' Nat.	600,000	367,800
Leather Manufacturers'	600,000	650,400
Seventh Ward National	500,000	83,600
National Bank of the State	2,000,000	470,300
American Exchange National	5,000,000	1,232,700
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	3,224,500
National Broadway Bank	1,000,000	1,894,100
Ocean National Bank	1,000,000	127,400
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000	261,500
National Bank of Republic	2,000,000	395,200
Chatham National Bank	450,000	249,500
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000	210,300
Irving National Bank	500,000	99,900
Metropolitan National Bank	4,000,000	1,919,600
National Citizens' Bank	400,000	261,000
Market National Bank	1,000,000	387,900
St. Nicholas National Bank	1,000,000	183,200
National Shoe and Leather	1,200,000	771,100
Continental National Bank	2,000,000	171,000
Bank of Commonwealth	750,000	91,600
Marine National Bank	400,000	162,000
Atlantic National Bank	300,000	65,400
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	1,060,000
National Park Bank	2,000,000	1,408,100
National Mechanics' Banking	500,000	155,500
East River National Bank	350,000	143,000
Fourth National	5,000,000	1,039,400
Central National	3,000,000	306,300
Second National	300,000	228,000
Ninth National	1,500,000	206,900
First National	500,000	250,400
Third National	1,000,000	262,400
New-York National Exchange	500,000	23,500
Tenth National	1,000,000	50,900
Bowery National	250,000	162,900
County National	200,000	283,500
Fifth National	150,000	95,100
Sixth National	200,000	63,800
Eighth National	250,000	45,100
National Currency	100,000	24,100
American National	500,000	48,500
Total March 18, 1871	$73,235,000	$28,126,500

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 15.

Gold receipts	$687,881 83
Gold payments	549,151 04
Gold balance	58,766,513 98
Currency receipts	329,149 11
Currency payments	578,974 31
Currency balance	7,097,353 06
Customs	583,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881....117⅛	5-20 coup., '67....113⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881....117⅛	5-20 coup., 1868....113⅛
5-20 coup., 1862....111⅛	10-40 reg....109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864....111⅛	10-40 coup....109⅛
5-20 coup., 1865....111⅛	6s currency....115⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865....113⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

Manhattan....153	Marine....165
Mechanics'....136	Commonwealth.... 92
America....151	Importers'&Traders'.165
City....225	Park....160¾
Phenix....110	Second National....180
North River.... 90	Fourth National....113
Tradesmen's....156	Ninth National....113
Fulton....156	Tenth National....124
Butchers' & Drovers'.148	Gold Exchange.... 75⅛
Mechanics'&Traders'.130	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.100
Gallatin National....116	Del. & Hud. Canal....121
Merchants'Exchange.102½	Penn. Coal....220
Seventh Ward....108	Md. Coal Co.... 30
State of New-York....110	American Coal.... 52
Commerce....120	Spring Mt. Coal.... 50
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n....115	Canton Co., Balt.... 82⅛
Broadway....275	Consol. Coal of Md.... 39⅛
Ocean.... 90	West. Un. Tel.... 59⅛
Mercantile....130	Quicksilver Min. Co.. 11⅛
Chatham....171	Quicksilver Min. Pf.. 18
Bank of the Republic.115	Mariposa Min. Co.... 5⅛
Bank of N. America..106	Mariposa Min. Pf.... 10⅛
Hanover....106⅛	Mariposa.Trust.Ct'fs. 20
Metropolitan....132⅛	Bos. Water Power.... 41⅛
Peoples'....140	Adams Express.... 81⅛
East River....115⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex.... 48
Nassau....106	Wells-FargoEx.Scrip. 2
Shoe & Leather....160	Am. M. Un. Ex.... 56
Continental.... 95	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.... 45⅛
St. Nicholas....118	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.... 70	Alabama 8s....103
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 70	Ark. 6s, Funded.... 57
Virginia 6s, old.... 68½	Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.S. is. 55
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 71⅛	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.... 52
Georgia 6s.... 85½	Ark.7s.L.R.P.B.&N.O 44⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 92⅛	Ark. 7s, M., O.&R. R't 45
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.. 94⅛	Ohio 6s, '81....104
N. Car. 6s, old.... 47⅛	Ohio 6s, '86....105
N. Car. F'g Act, '66.... 37	Ill. Canal bds., '70....111
N. Car. new bonds.... 26	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77....101
N. Car. Special Tax.. 20	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79....101
S. Car. 6s.... 72⅛	Ill. War Loan....101
S. Car. Jan. & July.. 63⅛	Indiana 6s, War Loan.100
S. Car. April & Oct... 60⅛	Indiana 5s....100
Missouri 6s.... 95⅛	Michigan 6s, '78....100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss. 94	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan.109⅛
Louisiana 6s.... 68⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan.109
Louisiana new bds... 62⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '77.107
California 7s....111⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '78.107
Connecticut 6s....101⅛	N. Y. 5s, C'l Loan, '74.100⅛
Rhode Island 6s....101	N. Y. 5s, C'l Loan, '75.100
Alabama 5s.... 69	N. Y. 5s, C'l Loan, '76.101⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 92	Han. & Naples 1st.... 83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 94	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 89	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 82⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76..101	Gal. & Chi. ext....101
Erie 1st ext.... 99⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 95⅛
Erie 1st, ind.... 96	Chi., R. I. & P....102
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.... 93	Mor. & Essex 1st....101⅛
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.... 90	Mor. & Essex 2d.... 97⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.... 88	Clev. & T. S. F....102⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.... 82⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds....101⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 92	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st....104
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..104	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.... 99
Harlem 1st, 7s....101	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.... 96
Har. Con.M.& S.F.6s. 89	P.,Ft.W.&C.8℘c.E.B.102
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds. 91	Clev. & P. C. S. F.... 91⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 3d bds. 90	Clev. & P. 2d.... 99⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.118⅛	Clev. & P. 3d.... 96
Chi., B. & Q. 8℘c. 1st.112⅛	Clev. & P. 4th.... 85
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d.. 96	Chi. & Alt. S. F.... 99
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7℘c.100⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st....103
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 99⅛	Chi. & Alt. inc.... 91
Cen. Pac. bds....102	Ohio & Miss. 1st....100⅛
U. Pac. 1st bds.... 94	Ohio & M. Cons.... 95
U. Pac. L. Gt. 7s.... 87⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 96
U. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 88⅛	Peninsula R. Bds.... 90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75...105	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 93⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 98⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....106⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 98⅛	Mil. & St.P.1st, 7 3-10. 97
Chi. & N. W. int. bds. 91⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st.... 95⅛
Chi. & N. W. ext. bds. 88⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d 90
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 97⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 88
Han. & St. Jos. conv.104⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st.... 95
Lack. & W. bds....101	Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 93⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st.... 90	C., Ohi. & Ind. 1st.... 88
Del., L. & W. 2d.... 95	C., Chi. & Ind. 2d.... 72
Tol. & W. 1st ext.... 92	Tol., P. & W., E. D.... 92
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. d. 87	Tol., P. & W., W. D.. 89
Tol. & W. 2d.... 88	Tol., P. & W. 2d.... 75⅛
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.... 81⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 98⅛
Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 86⅛	Cedar Falls & M. 1st. 84⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¾	102¾
City 6s, new	103	103
Camden & Amboy	128¾	129
Pennsylvania Central	60½	60⅝
Reading	113⅝	114
Lehigh Valley	61½	61⅝
Catawissa Preferred	46½	47
Philadelphia & Erie	28	28¼
Northern Central	40	40½
Lehigh Navigation	35¼	35½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¾	92

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal Trade:

"It has been expected for the last two or three days that there would be a general resumption of coal mining in all the anthracite regions today. Terms have been agreed upon in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, and both men and operators are entirely ready for operations. At several large collieries in the Schuylkill region a considerable amount of coal has been taken from the mines, and the sidings are filled with loaded cars. The only thing awaited is the announcement of a reduction of tolls by the carrying companies, which was confidently expected on Saturday, to go into effect today. The delay of this announcement was the cause of some uneasiness in coal circles on Saturday, and a report obtained circulation on Walnut-street that in some districts in the Schuylkill region terms had not been definitely settled. The matter of adjustment has, however, proceeded so far that a full resumption cannot be long postponed, if, indeed, it does not take place today. The shipment of coal from Port Johnson, delivered at that point by the New-Jersey Central, has been quite heavy for several days. Fifty sailing vessels, it is reported, were loading with coal there one day last week, destined mostly for points in the Eastern States. The anthracite *Monitor* says: 'This coal is of inferior quality, and would be unsaleable at any time but the present, when the scarcity of fuel is so great that anything of the appearance of coal can find a ready market.' This is a thing likely enough to be, and the hint is worth the attention of consumers who may feel compelled to supply themselves from the first coal coming to market. There is much anxiety among the coal operators to see the new tariff of tolls on which the carrying companies propose to open business. Consumers are also looking for it with more than usual interest, as on those charges it is known, in very considerable degree, depends the price of coal in the market. It is not expected, however, that, at first, retailers will be able to deliver first-class coal for less than from $7 to $7 50 ℘ long ton; but as the supply will no doubt be very large, a reduction will soon follow, and the less the rush by consumers, allowing the supply to accumulate, the sooner will there be a decline in prices. The total tonnage of anthracite coal reported by the carrying companies for the week ending on the 6th inst., was 131,735 tons, and for the year 2,391,682 tons, against 4,889,364 tons to corresponding time last year—showing a decrease of 2,497,682 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 60,343 tons, and for the year 654,814 tons, against 393,544 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 261,270 tons. The total production of all kinds for the week was 192,078 tons, and for the year 3,046,496 tons, against 5,282,908 tons to corresponding dates last year—an aggregate decrease of 2,235,412 tons. There is little or no coal shipping from this port, but every preparation is making for the most active trade."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE NEW BONDS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.

To First National Bank, New-York:

Will deliver the FIRST COUPON Bonds to you on Wednesday or Thursday next.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 140 Broadway.

We are selling these bonds at par and accrued interest for gold, or for currency, adding the premium on gold, or for any five-twenty bonds, adjusting the interest in gold.

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☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD of Iowa, is now earning more than 12 ℘ cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 15, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.... 20	Spirits Turp., bbls.... 178
Bees-wax, pks.... 12	Resin, bbls.... 1,188
Brandy, (Cal.) pks.... 95	Oil-cake, pks.... 92
Cotton, bales.... 3,062	Pecans, pks.... 9
Cotton-s'd Meal, bgs. 207	Pea-nuts, bags.... 500
Cotton-seed, bags.... 1,889	Cut-meats, pks.... 62
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls. 343	Lard, kegs.... 270
Dried Fruit, pks.... 8	Lard, pks.... 200
Eggs, bbls.... 1,962	Pork, bbls.... 594
Flax, bales.... 105	Butter, pks.... 2,656
Flour, bbls.... 11,697	Cheese, pks.... 687
Wheat, bushels.... 70,806	Tallow, pks.... 16
Corn, bushels.... 88,089	Stearine, pks.... 78
Oats, bushels.... 36,125	Grease, pks.... 27
Peas, bushels.... 14,498	Rice, pks.... 145
Malt, bags.... 280	Sponge, bales.... 33
Corn-meal, bags.... 427	Skins, bdls.... 117
Hemp, bales.... 70	Starch, boxes.... 1,050
Hops, bales.... 106	Tea, half chests.... 610
Hides, No.... 5,206	Tobacco, hhds.... 125
Hides, bdls.... 523	Tobacco, boxes.... 637
Leather, sides.... 16,598	Whisky, bbls.... 579
Lead, pigs.... 4,218	Wool, bales.... 349
Moss, bales.... 207	Wine, (Cal.) pks.... 183

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—65 bales Furs, 745 bales Cotton, 184 boxes Bacon, 7,234 boxes Cheese, 1,804 bushels Wheat, 300 pks. Butter, 85 tcs. Beef, 750 bbls. Pork, 118 cases Guns, 30 boxes Shoulders, 6,733 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Abyssinia*, for Liverpool—38 hhds. Tobacco, 380 cases Tobacco, 1,260 bales Cotton, 13 pks. Bees-wax, 28,275 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—2,400 Staves, 100 hhds. Syrup, 149 bbls. Resin, 2,271 bales Cotton, 8,365 bushels Corn, 58,658 bushels Wheat, 21 pks. Tobacco.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—15,000 bushels Wheat, 203 boxes Bacon, 243 tcs. Lard, 428 pks. Butter, 100 sacks Soil, 50 bbls. Soil, 185 pks. Fish-oil, 41 pks. Foots, 70 bbls. Resin, 2,657 bushels Barley, 20 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Oil, 7,500 bushels Corn, 390 boxes Cheese, 100 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer *Exchange*, for Stettin—2,329 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Water Lily*, for Stettin—2,116 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—75 bbls. Beef, 1,107 bbls. Resin, 50 boxes Essential Oil, 132 pks. Tobacco, 126 pks. Butter, 79 logs Mahogany, 9,857 bushels Rye, 199 bales Cotton, 65 pks. Whalebone, 17 bales Furs, 19 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet but steady at 34½c.@35½c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at unchanged prices.

COCOA—Has been in light stock and moderate request at previous figures.

COAL—Has been offered more freely, and generally easier, but very irregular in price.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet at essentially unaltered prices; sales here, 500 bags, by the *Merrimac*, and 515 bags, by the *Brothers*, and, at Baltimore, 1,200 bags by the *Prestissimo*, and 650 bags by the *Harvest Maid*, on private terms. Other kinds have been dull at unchanged figures. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The offerings for early delivery have been on a restricted scale, opening at a further advance of ⅛c. ℘ lb., but the demand having been moderate, the market closed less firmly at a shade off the highest figures; sales, since our last, 2,219 bales, including 243 bales to shippers, 702 bales to spinners, 466 bales to speculators, and 808 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fairly active business has been reported, opening ⅛c.@⅜c. ℘ lb. higher, but closing with much less buoyancy at about Saturday's quotations; sales, 24,700 bales, basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening, for May, 1,100 bales at 15 5-16c., 300 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c., 600 bales at 15⅜c.; June, 1,600 bales at 15⅜c., 500 bales at 15 7-16c., 1,500 bales at 15⅜c.; July, 1,100 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 9-16c., 500 bales at 15⅜c.; August, 900 bales at 15⅜c.; September, 400 bales at 15⅜c. Exchanged, 500 bales May for 500 bales July. even. And today, May, 700 bales at 15⅜c., 600 bales at 15 13-16 c., 1,900 bales at 15⅜c., 300 bales at 15 11-16c., 400 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15⅜c., 300 bales at 15⅜c. 100 bales each, May, June, July, August and September, at 15⅜c., together; June, 1,000 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 11-16c., 600 bales at 15⅜c., 200 bales at 15 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 15⅜c., 1,200 bales at 15 7-16c., 600 bales at 15⅜c., 1,000 bales at 15 5-16c.; July, 500 bales at 15⅜c., 1,000 bales at 15⅜c., 400 bales at 15⅜c., 1,100 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c.; August, 500 bales at 16c., 500 bales at 15 15-16c., 900 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15⅜c.; September, 100 bales at 16c.; December, 100 bales at 15⅜c., 200 bales at 15⅜c. Exchange, 900 bales May for 900 bales July. even. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May 15.24c., June 15.3c., July 15.48c., August 15⅝c., September 15⅝c., December 15c. The receipts at this port, today, were 3,062 bales, including 572 bales from Norfolk, 537 bales from Mobile, 36 bales from Fernandina, 700 bales from Savannah, 27 bales from Baltimore, 332 bales from New-Orleans, 858 bales ℘ rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12	12¼	12¼	12⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
Low Middling	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15⅝
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16⅝
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	17⅝

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,062
Receipts last week	12,451
Receipts the preceding week	16,003
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	944,233
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	789,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	4,415
Exports since Sept. 1	581,326
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	80,000

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Saturday. Bales.	Monday. Bales.	Thus far last week, including today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	940	es. 1,000	2,371	6,313	5,391
New-Orleans	1,438	4,597	6,118	19,230	17,805
Mobile	332	1,529	982	3,863	3,523
Savannah	920	365	1,345	4,976	7,592
Charleston	581	666	1,113	3,542	2,732
Wilmington	20	219	128	263	300
Norfolk	299	352	1,226	2,406	1,970
Baltimore		50	150	550	955
New-York	762	894	1,510	4,702	2,460
Boston	126	440	400	503	508
Various		....	....	Prov. 15	94
				C. P. 304	127
Total	5,468	10,112	15,343	46,667	43,457
This day last week	5,711	9,632	vs. 319	46,667	....
This day last year	5,398	11,757	vs. 221	....	43,457
Total since Sept. 1, 1870					3,670,078
Same time last year					2,692,088

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been quiet since our last, within our previous range.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in light demand at unaltered figures.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been salable and steady within the range of from $2 40@$2 50 for No. 1 Canton, ℘ box.

FISH—The main call has been for Mackerel at former figures. Other kinds quiet, but otherwise unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more inquiry for shipping and choice trade and family brands of State and Western Flour, with more steadiness in prices of new wheat Flour on less urgent offerings. Of shipping extras about 5,250 bbls. were placed, within a range of from $6 30@$6 50 ℘ bbl., the latter rate for a favorite brand of State. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,900 bbls., all told, including poor ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$5 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 40; very good to fancy, $6 40@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 05@$6 35; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 10@$6 40 ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl	$4 35@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 15@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 30@ 5 90
Extra State	6 10@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 05@ 6 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 35@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate request at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 75 for poor to good, and $6 75@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less demand at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at $3 25@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 60@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 75@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 20
Corn-meal, puncheon	20 50@ ....

FRUIT—The demand has been quite moderate for most kinds on the basis of previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, opening buoyantly at a shade stronger prices, but closing heavily at about Saturday's figures. The offerings of stock increased as the day advanced, giving buyers the advantage. The stringency in ocean freights continued to operate against the outward movement. The main call was for new crop Spring, for export, on the basis of $1 56 for No. 1, and $1 54@$1 55, closing at $1 54 for No. 2, afloat. There was some inquiry for old and mixed old and new crops Spring, at 3½c.@45c., chiefly at 40c. ℘ bushel. A moderate demand prevailed for Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat at from $1 57@$1 62, mostly for the better grades of new crop Amber, for shipment, at $1 61c.@$1 62c., afloat, ℘ bushel. White Wheat attracted rather more attention, partly from export buyers, at about former figures. The general market closed tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 57@$1 62, chiefly strictly prime new Amber at $1 61@$1 62; No. 1 Spring at $1 56, afloat; No. 2 do., $1 54@$1 55, afloat; Old and Mixed Spring, $1 35@$1 45; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 57@$2 62, chiefly Amber at $1 61, and White Canada, in bond, at $1 66, ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower, on more liberal offerings, and a less confident demand for trade purposes, as well as for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at 77½c.@80½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 78c.@79c. for fair to very good dry samples, afloat; 7c9.@81½c. chiefly at 79½c.@80c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 79c.@81½c., for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye has been quoted steady, but has been slow of sale, with an increasing supply available at $1 03@$1 08 for New Western, and $1 20 for New State, ℘ bushel. Sales, 31,000 bushels. Barley has been in light demand within the range of 95c.@$1 18 for poor Ordinary to choice Canada West; 70c.@95c. for State; sales have been reported of 4,250 bushels. Barley-malt has been inactive at from 95c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 2@$1 15 for Western; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City, the latter rate with short credit; 85c.@$1 05 for State. Oats have been very quiet but quoted without change in values. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels at 65c.@70c. as the extremes, for inferior to very choice new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey, and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66c. for ordinary Mixed Western, in store; 66½c.@67½c. for do., afloat; 67½c.@69c. for State; 67c.@69½c.@70c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last, have been 88,737 bushels Wheat and 15,093 bushels Corn for Liverpool, 15,000 bushels Wheat and 7,500 bushels Corn for Glasgow, 19 bbls. Flour and 9,857 bushels Rye for Bremen.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	April 24, 1871. Bushels.	May 1, 1871. Bushels.	May 8, 1871. Bushels.	May 15, 1871. Bushels.
Wheat	502,782	388,787	283,700	212,758
Corn	271,084	323,937	257,245	189,868
Rye	157,755	187,784	160,734	142,832
Barley	83,018	68,018	50,725	33,770
Oats	547,477	477,620	376,226	294,926
Malt	174,602	174,507	171,932	165,869
Peas	358	358		

The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., May 13, 1871:

Wheat—John R. Noyes, Oswego.

Lumber—Major C. A. Briggs, Brownville; Charles Bowley, Oswego; C. Stevens, Lyon's Falls; L. H. Church, Rome; Johnnie Bowley, Oswego; Capt. Trowbridge, Oswego; M. B. Richmond, Oswego; L. A. Card, Oswego; Anna Van Sanford, Rome; Pickaway, Boonville; Gallant Hero, Oswego.

Gypsum—W. H. Hoyt, Rome.

Coal—Fall Brook No. 6, Watkins; Fall Brook No. 17, Watkins.

Salt—Charles Conant, Syracuse.

Flour—Thomas Van Buren, Fulton.

Mixed—Rapid, Utica.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in quite moderate request at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been inquired for at from 75c.@$1 65 for the range of qualities, short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quoted unchanged in prices, but has been very dull.

HIDES—Have been quiet at unchanged quotations; sales, 800 Buenos Ayres at 25½c.; 1,000 Mexican, 500 Wet-salted Rio Grande, and 1,800 City Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Have been firm but inactive, ranging from 6c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ℘ lb. Receipts, 106 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been quoted steady in price as a rule, on a fair average movement in the leading articles.

MOLASSES—The market has been quite dull since our last, but quoted firm. We quote: Porto Rico at from 40c.@62c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for Old, and 23c.@45c. for New; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ℘ gallon.

METALS—The demand for Iron has been fair, but, in the instance of foreign Pig, at low prices; sales have been reported of 600 tons Gartsherrie Pig, from ships, at about $31; 100 tons American Pig, 500 tons Wrought Scrap and 300 tons double-headed rails on private terms. Copper, Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been inactive at old quotations. Tin Plates have been quoted a shade stronger, with sales reported of 1,400 boxes charcoal on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence; 650 bbls. good Strained were sold at $2 45; 200 bbls. common do. at $2 37½; and 400 bbls. extra White at $7, ℘ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,188 bbls.; exports, 1,326 bbls. Of Tar, 25 bbls. Washington were sold at $2 45 ℘ bbl. Crude Turpentine remains as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request for prompt delivery and quoted lower, within the range of 51c.@52½c., closing at 51c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon; sales, 140 bbls.; receipts, 178 bbls. For forward delivery, some offerings have been reported at 51c. ℘ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 51c.@52½c. ℘ gallon; Crude, nominal; Resin, $2 37½@$7 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 40@$2 60; Pitch, $2 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—The market has been comparatively quiet in most lines, but values have been without material alteration.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been dull and weak since our last. The offerings of Oil have been more liberal, and buyers have been less confident in their bids. Crude, in bulk, has been slow of sale at about 14c. ℘ gallon; some 900 bbls. were placed, in lots, at this rate. Shipping crude has been quiet on the basis of 15⅛c.@18⅛c. here, and 17⅛c.@17⅜c. at Philadelphia, early delivery. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 1,590 bbls. for the day. At the Creek the market has been inactive and quoted heavy for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of $4 30@$4 35, Upper Road, prompt delivery, and $4 45@$4 50, Lower Road deliveries. Refined has been quite dull and irregular as to price, with 24⅛c. reported as the best bid, with 24⅛c.@25c. asked for Standard White, early delivery. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., June and July, at 25c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia, a moderate business has been reported at a shade easier prices. Sales, 500 bbls. Standard White, prompt delivery, at 24⅛c.; 6,500 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, at 24⅛c.; 1,500 bbls. Standard White, June, on private terms; and 2,000 bbls. Standard White, July, at 24⅛c., ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,160 for today. The export clearances hence have been 4,437 bbls. for Stettin; and from Philadelphia, 70,121 gallons for Stettin and 1,100 gallons for other ports. Refined Oil, in cases, continues quiet at from 27⅛c.@27⅜c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been in limited demand for shipment, on the basis of 8⅛c. in shipping order, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a light trade reported in Pork, for prompt delivery, at less firm prices. Sales have been reported of 420 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 12½ for New Western Mess; $17 for City do.; $14@$15 for New Prime and Extra Prime; $15 50 for Prime Mess, in lots; and $15 for Rumps, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery a fair demand has been noted for New Western, on the reduced basis of $17, seller June, and $17 06¼@$17 12½, seller July; sales, 3,500 Dressed Hogs have been quiet and heavy, within the range of 7c.@7⅜c. ℘ lb. Cut-meats continue in moderate request at 11c.@13⅛c. for Hams, 6⅛c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 150 pks. Bacon has been in fair demand, since our last, at 9c. for Long Clear, 9⅛c. for Short Clear, 9c. for Short Rib, and 8⅛c. for Cumberland; sales, 625 pks. Lard has been quiet at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 10⅛c.@11⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11⅛c.@11⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 10⅛c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been made of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, seller June, at 11⅛c. ℘ lb. Beef has been in light request at old rates; sales have been reported of 125 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef continues very dull within the range of from $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 for India Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been selling slowly at from $27@$30 ℘ bbl. New Crop Butter has been dull at yielding prices. We quote: New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@35c., and very inferior to fair, 12c.@25c., and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@28c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@25c. ℘ lb. The day's receipts were 2,658 pks. Cheese continues in limited request at from 10c.@15c. for fair to fancy Factory; 13c.@15c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@14c. for Western; the day's receipts have been 687 boxes.

RICE—Has been very dull since our last, at $8 75@$9 50 for Carolina, and $6 75@$7 12½ for Rangoon, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in good request at full prices.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull but steady at 8c., gold, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—The demand has been light for all kinds on the basis of previous quotations. Sales, 2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, at Boston, at $2 25, gold, ℘ bushel of 52 lbs., no allowance for bags.

SOAP—There has been a moderate trade reported in the leading makes, at unaltered rates. We quote Castile at 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1, 6⅛c., ℘ lb.

SPICES—Business has been slow in most articles, without any remarkable alteration in values.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been quoted steady, but has been very quiet; sales, 339 hhds. at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for refining Cuba, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. for St. Croix, and 10⅛c. for Porto Rico; also, 985 boxes Havana at 9⅛c.@11⅛c. ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 9c.@9⅜c., and grocery from 9⅛c.@10⅛c. No. 12 Box Sugar is quoted 10⅛c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at from 11c.@13⅛c., as the extremes, ℘ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars for prompt delivery thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 13⅛c.; Granulated, 13⅛c.; Ground, 13⅛c.; White, A, 12⅛c.; Yellow, C, 12⅛c., cash, ℘ lb., showing a reduction of ⅛c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow continues quiet at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 47,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8⅛c.@9c. for common to prime, chiefly at 9c. for prime; also small lots of Stearine at 11⅛c.@12c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been on a moderate scale, and prices have been fairly supported for desirable lots. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 60c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, 90c.@$1 20; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 62c.@80c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 34c.@37c.; good to fine Twankay, 38c.@40c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 45c.@48c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 60c.@70c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 10; common to fair Oolong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 30; common to fair Souchong, 47c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 85c.@$1 10 ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand and steady, with sales reported of 200 bbls., chiefly at 91⅛c. for ironbound pks. ℘ gallon; receipts, 579 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been generally quite firm and buoyant as to rates, with a fairly active inquiry noted for Grain room at the ruling figures; but with very moderate offerings noted of other kinds of freight. Vessels for the Grain trade continue in request, but the increased firmness of ship-owners tends to check business. Vessels for the Petroleum trade are moderately sought after, but the bids are not satisfactory, and negotiations make slow progress. For Liverpool, the reported engagements include 700 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, at ⅛d. for compressed, ℘ lb.; 67,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, at 8d. ℘ bushel; 15,500 bushels do., next week's steamer, on private terms; 150 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 30s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s.; 50 bbls. Cotton Seed-oil at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 400 tons register, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. ℘ quarter, in bags. For London, 12,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 7¾d.@8d., chiefly at 8d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7d. ℘ bushel. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, at 9d. ℘ bushel; also a Norwegian bark of 279 tons register, with 18,000 bushels Wheat at 7s. ℘ quarter. For Bremen, a North German bark of 794 tons register, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ℘ bbl. For Lisbon, a brig of 395 tons register, with equal to about 17,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms. For a Baltic port, a bark of 319 tons register, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. For a Spanish port, a bark of 376 tons register, with Tobacco, on private terms. For Constantinople, a Norwegian brig, (now at New-Haven,) with equal to 8,000 cases Petroleum, at 30c. gold, ℘ case. For the Cape of Good Hope, a French brig, of 202 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 15, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon was slow at Weehawken Yards. The Cattle ranged from common to fair. Prices ran from 12½c.@14½c. ℘ lb., weight from 5¾ cwt.@8 cwt. on 56 lbs. to the cwt., generally. The lowest class of horned Cattle on hand were a lot of State Bulls, that sold at 6c. ℘ lb., live weight. This forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, horned Cattle run slow to go off. The quality was good in the aggregate. Prices ranged from 12c.@15c. ℘ lb., 6¾ cwt., and 9 cwt. on 57 lbs. net to the cwt. One lot of still-fed Texan Steers sold at 12⅛c. ℘ lb., and one lot of still-fed State Bulls, coarse and fat, sold at 5⅛c. ℘ lb., live weight. Sheep are still steady as to price, but less in demand; woolly Sheep sell from 7c.@8⅛c. ℘ lb.; shorn sheep from 5c.@6⅛c. ℘ lb.; Spring Lambs sell from 13c.@14⅛c.@16c. ℘ lb. Veals are quick of sale, though poor in quality, from 7c.@10c. ℘ lb. Milch Cows are improved in quality, and sold rather more quickly than they have for some weeks past; prices from $45@$105 ℘ head. Hogs closed on Saturday as follows: City dressed Hogs from 7c.@7⅛c. ℘ lb.; live Hogs from 5⅛c.@6c. ℘ lb., and opened at same rates this forenoon; only a very few sales were effected on public terms.

SALES TODAY—WEEHAWKEN YARDS.—W. SIGEL sold for N. MORRIS 117 Steers Illinois medium Cattle from 13⅛c.@14c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. FITCH sold for self 143 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, from 13c.@14c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. WHEELER sold for J. PARSONS 39 Ohio Cattle, Steers and Heifers, mixed good quality, at 15c. ℘ lb., weight 9 cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for J. & D. WOIXEL 32 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 12¾c.@14¼c. ℘ lb., weight [illegible] cwt.; also [illegible] Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from [illegible] ℘ lb.; [illegible]

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending May 15, 1871, [illegible]

Gross arrivals at Forty-sixth-street Sheep Yards, for week ending May 15, 1871—[illegible]

Weekly report of sales effected at Chamberlain's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 15.—FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales, 2,300 bbls., [illegible]

CHICAGO, May 15.—FLOUR firmer, [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,000 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, May 15.—COTTON in fair demand, prices advanced; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—COTTON advancing, [illegible]

CINCINNATI, May 15.—COTTON—Demand fair and prices advanced; [illegible]

BALTIMORE, May 15.—COTTON firm; [illegible]

TOLEDO, May 15.—FLOUR steady [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—FLOUR [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 15.—COTTON buoyant [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, May 15.—COTTON very firm; [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15.—WHEAT dull; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, May 15.—COTTON higher and unsettled; [illegible]

DETROIT, May 15.—COTTON dull. [illegible]

MOBILE, May 15.—COTTON strong; [illegible]

BOSTON, May 15.—COTTON quiet and steady; [illegible]

NORFOLK, May 15.—COTTON firm; [illegible]

WILMINGTON, May 15.—COTTON active; [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 15—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for both money and account. American Securities quiet and steady. [illegible]

1½ P. M.—[illegible]

5 P. M.—[illegible]

FRANKFORT, May 15.—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, May 15—11½ A. M.—[illegible]

2½ P. M.—[illegible]

1½ P. M.—[illegible]

2 P. M.—[illegible]

3 P. M.—[illegible]

5 P. M.—[illegible]

LONDON, May 15—11½ A. M.—SUGAR, 30s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening.—[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RANDALL'S THUMB. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Mollenhauer and Miss Pateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, De Vore, Miss Linda Deitz and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Mortimer, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague, near Court-st.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOWARD MISSION.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Versailles troops were under the walls of Paris yesterday, exchanging shots with the insurgents on the ramparts. A wide-spread conspiracy against the Commune is said to exist in the city, and the gardens of Luxembourg are occupied by troops in anticipation of a counter insurrection. The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says M. PYAT openly declares that the fall of the Commune is imminent. The National Guards decline to march, and talk of opening the gates to the Versaillists. Gen. DOMBROWSKI's orders are not obeyed. The women of Paris have demanded arms to fight the Versaillists. M. BESLAY, called the "Father of the Commune," retired from a membership of that body because the residence of M. THIERS has been despoiled. Bonds of the City of Paris loan, to the amount of 750,000 francs, were recently stolen, and European banks were warned against negotiating them. A dispatch from Berlin gives some additional particulars of the treaty of peace just negotiated at Frankfort. The French are to restore all ships captured during the war or to refund their value in cases where the vessels have been sold. The Navigation Treaty of 1862 is to be maintained....An official statement was made in the British House of Commons, yesterday, to the effect that no copy of the Treaty of Washington had been received by the Government. Mr. DISRAELI postponed the question on the subject of which he had given notice. Mr. GLADSTONE said the treaty should be submitted to Parliament as soon as received. In the House of Lords Earl RUSSEL announced his intention to move an address against the ratification, should the treaty bind the arbitrators by rules other than the laws existing when the depredations were committed....BOULTON and PARK, implicated in the woman-personating affair of last Summer, in London, have been acquitted on every count in the indictment.

GENERAL.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at which time only twelve members were in their seats. After prayer and the reading of the journal of Friday, Senator CAMERON came into the Senate Chamber from the meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and, after favorably reporting the treaty, moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was agreed to.

The Select Committee on Senatorial Privileges held a meeting to-night and examined five witnesses concerning the publication of the treaty in the New-York *Tribune*. G. W. ADAMS, correspondent of the *World*, testified that he had no knowledge of how the copy was obtained. Messrs. WHITE and RAMSDALL, of the *Tribune*, testified they did not procure it either from a Senator or any officer or employe of the Senate. They, however, declined to give the name of the person from whom it was obtained, or say whether they paid money for it. This refusal will be reported to the Senate to-morrow for the action of that body.

The new Government of the Territory of Columbia was inaugurated yesterday. FREDERICK DOUGLASS was elected Vice-President of the Council. The debt of Georgetown is stated in the Governor's message to be $250,000, and that of Washington over $3,000,000.

The Canadian journals continue to express opinions hostile to the Treaty of Washington, some going so far as to advise the rejection of all parts affecting Canada. A difference of opinion with Great Britain is deprecated.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of JOHN M. FRANCIS, of Troy, to be Minister Resident at Greece, in place of Mr. TUCKERMAN, recalled at his own request.

The Germans of Philadelphia yesterday celebrated the return of peace to the Fatherland by a procession, which was four hours in passing a given point, and other observances and displays.

The Select Committee on Privileges of the Senate, in connection with the premature publication of the treaty, have summoned to appear before them, among others, the correspondents of the *Tribune*, *Herald* and *World*, and Assistant Secretary of State DAVIS.

The last spike in the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was driven yesterday, twelve miles south of Tuscaloosa.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday ordered the payment of $242,167 97 to the State of Pennsylvania, on account of the war indemnity.

The Gagging Act.

After the very thorough analysis which the "Amendments to the Code" have received in these columns, it is scarcely necessary for us to expose their infamous features any further in detail. But there are some points which the public ought to bear in mind, since they are quite unassailable, and even the organ of the Ring, which has ventured to defend the Act—the New-York *Herald*—cannot disprove a single one of them. We will put them as briefly as possible:

1. The act was passed in the interests of JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD. It obliges all suitors against the Erie Railroad to bring their actions before Judge BARNARD.

2. People who venture to criticise Judge BARNARD are rendered liable to fine and imprisonment, at the option of that Judge, and without appeal. "This puts us back," as Mr. EVARTS, one of the soundest lawyers in the country, plainly told Gov. HOFFMAN last Friday, "to the sixteenth century for precedents of power, and leaves us to the individual caprice of a Judge, acting in his own case for contempts offered to him, without appeal, without rules, without responsibility." And Judge EDMONDS gives the following opinion:

> The writer in a newspaper for animadverting on the proceedings of a Judge may be punished more severely than if he had been guilty of murder in the second degree, or of manslaughter in the first degree, or of rape, or of poisoning, or of highway robbery, &c., for in these cases, though there may be imprisonment for life, there can be no forfeiture of property. (2 R. S., 701, sec. 22.)

3. The act was passed by a fraud, no member of the Judiciary Committee ever having heard a word about it until the trick had been accomplished. "St. Patrick" FIELDS, the bosom friend of Judge BARNARD—and, we regret to add, one of the chief managers of the Central Park—was the man chosen to push the bill through.

4. Under the provisions of the bill, citizens of the State, no matter in what part of it they live, will be unable to sue for redress against the Erie Railroad except in Judge BARNARD's Court.

These would be some of the consequences of this bill becoming law. We only call attention to a few of them at this moment. It must, at first sight, seem inconceivable that any newspaper should defend a measure which the most despotic monarch of Europe would not dare to put in force. But the *Herald*, over which Mayor HALL boasts his influence, has undertaken this task—although we cannot but believe that it would not have descended to such a work but for unfortunate accidents.

Another point to be remembered is that this bill is only an example of what the Democrats would do in Congress if they once had the power. To cripple the honest portion of the Judiciary, and gag or bribe the Press, are leading principles of their faith. To get infamous bills passed surreptitiously has long been characteristic of their tactics, and bitterly will the people have to rue the day when they permit the Democrats to get the destinies of the country once more into their hands.

One thing more. If Judge BARNARD, or any of his friends, supposed that by getting this bill passed they would secure immunity from criticism—just and honest criticism—they will find that they dug a pit and fell into it themselves. Even the tactics, prompted by a pettifogging and disreputable lawyer, of using the Bench as a means of circulating base slanders, were less insane than this new idea of suppressing newspapers by means of a bill for gagging the Press. Should the Governor sign this infamous measure—and there is no telling what he may do under the pressure of TWEED's thumb—it will make no difference in our course, but it may make a good deal of difference to the persons in whose interest the bill was passed. They will attract the attention of the world to themselves a little more than they have yet done, and they will find a thousand assailants springing up in their path where now they have—we are sorry to say—less than half a dozen. As for Judge BARNARD, we engage single-handed to keep his time pretty fully occupied in punishing for "contempt."

The "Last Ditch" of the Commune.

The Commune has died very hard, but it seems to be on the point of dying at last. The troops of Versailles are under the walls of Paris, and the insurgents are busy constructing a second line of defense in the gardens of the Tuilleries and of the Luxembourg, partly against the populace, which appears to await the opportunity of rising, and partly against the Government troops, who, through the gates of Maillot, Auteuil and Issy, will shortly advance to the possession of the city. FELIX PYAT, of the *Vengeur*, and chief member of the defunct Committee of Public Safety, openly declares the impending doom of his late associates; the evidences of insubordination among the troops of Gen. DOMBROWSKI are becoming still more manifest; and altogether there is a tolerably certain prospect that the aerial flotilla of balloons brought together in case of emergency by the gentlemen of the pavement will shortly be brought into requisition. Once inside of Paris, it is altogether an open question, whether the Government troops may encounter any very formidable opposition. Up to this point, it is true, the Communists have fought with the tenacity of despair. But they have had the immense advantage of retaining the shelter of the walls at their backs in case of defeat. When submission is sure to be a passport to pardon, and resistance to be a choice involving pretty certain death, it is quite possible that the conflict in the streets may be less terrible than has been anticipated. If, as appearances indicate, the leaders of the Commune are preparing for a simultaneous desertion of their followers at the point when all chance of success has vanished, this too will add to the probability of a general collapse of armed opposition, following the entrance of the Versailles troops into Paris. We have heard much of formidable barricades, infernal machines, and what not, being placed in the route of the advance of the attacking army. But MCMAHON has surely engineers enough under his command to render it a matter of tolerable ease to turn any barricade that he is likely to encounter on the broad boulevards of western Paris. As a military authority has pointed out, the gypsum and light stone walls which form the partitions of the lofty buildings of Hausmannized Paris can be very quickly disposed of by the military miner; so that instead of meeting their opponents in front, the defenders of the barricades will encounter them in the rear, in which case their extemporized defenses will be found worse than useless.

A question of more vital importance is: After M. THIERS has got Paris, what will he do with it? That the capital is no longer France has been proved by its almost total isolation in revolt. But it still possesses influence enough over the minds of Frenchmen to stamp with incapacity the Government which is incapable of ruling it. The Commune, by its petty dissensions, its barbarity, and its utter want of an intelligible policy, has hopelessly alienated the majority of Parisians, and now, apparently, commands the allegiance of half of its adherents by a discipline of terror. But the Assembly at Versailles, and the Government of its creation, are hardly less unpopular with the inhabitants of the capital. The moment that the pacification of Paris is complete, the Republicans of the great cities will be once more reunited in a common opposition to the tyranny of the millions of peasantry to whom liberty is an empty sound, and order at any cost will have become the supreme need of existence. Communism will die in the streets of Paris, but Federalism will probably take its place as a more moderate and feasible way of constructing a Republic, in which the stolid apathy of the ignorant mass may be localized in its influence, and the progressive forces of the nation, if such there be, may have some scope for exercise.

Stranger Than Fiction.

The mysterious tragedy which lately occurred in Lawrence, Kansas, must lead to one of the celebrated trials of the age. On the morning of the 26th of April last, a person named RUTH, the business manager of the Lawrence *Tribune*, was found dead in his bed. A certain physician, one Dr. MEDLICOTT, is suspected of having poisoned him. The Coroner's jury, in fact, have returned a verdict of murder against MEDLICOTT; but they add that a "reasonable doubt" exists of his guilt, a doubt that can only be resolved, if at all, by his formal trial.

To get a clear notion of the actors and incidents of this strange drama, it is needful to go back for a space before Mr. RUTH's marriage. Mrs. RUTH was once the wife of a French gentleman, a lawyer of St. Louis, named VOULLAIRE, having previously been married to a Mr. DE SPRANGH. RUTH being employed in the Post-office at St. Louis, boarded in the same house with the VOULLAIRES, who lived very unhappily together. An intimacy arose between the lady and RUTH, which both always declared was entirely innocent. Mr. VOULLAIRE seems to have thought otherwise, but no positive quarrel on the subject is described as having occurred until one night when his wife went to the theatre, where she met RUTH, who escorted her home. She had previously begun a suit against VOULLAIRE for divorce, and the action at this time was pending. As RUTH and the lady were passing along the street, the latter espied VOULLAIRE on the opposite side, going in the same direction. She told her companion of this, at the same time expressing her fears of impending mischief. At the same time she handed RUTH a small pistol, which she carried on her person. A few moments after, RUTH saw VOULLAIRE close behind them. RUTH instantly fired, wounding VOULLAIRE in the shoulder. For this he was arrested for assault with intent to kill, but was acquitted. Mr. VOULLAIRE subsequently got a divorce against his wife, there being, it seems, a cross action, and RUTH thereupon married Mrs. VOULLAIRE. This step was taken, as is alleged, in order to rebuke the slanderous gossip which attributed to the couple improper relations. Soon after, reports came to RUTH's ears that VOULLAIRE was going about impeaching the character of his former wife. RUTH knew that VOULLAIRE always went armed, but sent him, notwithstanding, a message to the effect that he would cowhide him on their next meeting. This meeting soon took place near the St. Louis Post-office. The two men came in contact, and RUTH promptly drew his cowhide and began to use it. VOULLAIRE at once plucked forth his revolver and proceeded to fire on his assailant. RUTH continued to ply his cowhide, until his enemy had discharged five shots, when, in his own words, he thought "the fellow might accidentally hurt me, and I had better take the pistol away from him." This RUTH did, and threw the revolver well out of reach, recommencing afterward with the cowhide. Bystanders then interfered, and the affair ended.

So much scandal was caused, however, by the whole business, that the newly-wedded pair removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where the late crime was committed. The RUTHS here became acquainted with Dr. and Mrs. MEDLICOTT. It was soon whispered that the physician admired Mrs. RUTH rather too much, but no disagreement is spoken of between the men, although RUTH is said to have remonstrated frequently with his wife for her overfamiliarity with the doctor, and on the day before RUTH's death a violent altercation on the subject is declared to have taken place between them. The last-named catastrophe was, however, preceded by the death of Mrs. MEDLICOTT. This unfortunate lady is said to have died under very peculiar circumstances. In truth, the St. Louis papers affirm that, but for the excellent position held by her husband, there would have been an inquest. On the morning of her death she was in good health. She poured milk into her coffee, but her husband did not do so, although in the habit of taking milk with his coffee. Some of the milk was afterward given to a cat, and the animal died. Dr. NEWMAN examined the dead body of Mrs. MEDLICOTT, and "thought she had been poisoned." He even informed the county attorney of his suspicions, "but Dr. MEDLICOTT stood so well in the community that no legal proceedings were adopted." There was an insurance on her life for five thousand dollars, and her husband received the money. He continued very friendly with the RUTHS, often playing chess with the husband, and seeing a great deal of the wife. On the night before the alleged poisoning, Mrs. RUTH being absent on a visit to friends in a neighboring city, Dr. MEDLICOTT passed some time with RUTH at his home, and played three games of chess with him. The doctor left RUTH before 10 o'clock. RUTH went to his chamber and never left it again alive. In the morning he was called. No answer was made to loud rapping, and the door was forced. The poor man was found stiff and dead. Dr. MEDLICOTT was summoned, and "it was remarked that he was pale, and trembled so violently that he could scarcely hitch his horse in front of the house." At the Coroner's inquest, however, he "dangled his watch-chain with considerable *sang froid*." This was only at first, when all was blank and inexplicable. Presently Marshal CARNES found something for which he had been anxiously looking, and exclaimed "Here it is!" "It" was a note written by the unfortunate deceased, and ran as follows:

> DARLING: The doctor—I mean Dr. MEDLICOTT—gave me a quinine powder Wednesday night, April 26. The effects are these: I have a terrible sensation of a rush of blood to the head, and my skin burns and itches. I am becoming numb and blind. I can scarcely hold my pencil, and cannot keep my mind steady. Perspiration stands out over my whole body, and I feel terrible. The clock has just struck 11, and I took the medicine about 10½ P. M. I write this so that, if I never see you again, you may have my body examined, and see what the trouble is. Good-by, and ever remember my last thoughts were of you. I cannot see to write more. God bless you, and we may meet in heaven. Your loving husband, I. M. RUTH.

MEDLICOTT was, of course, held for trial. An inquest was held by the Coroner's jury, and a careful analysis was made of the contents of RUTH's stomach. Morphia was found "in poisonous quantities," "mixed with other poisons, as if to mask its presence, and create a general confusion and difficulty." That this end has been in some measure attained seems proved by the fact that the nature of the "other poisons" remains undetermined. In the meantime, MEDLICOTT denies that he gave RUTH any powder or medicine at all on the night in question. The probabilities of this singular case readers can judge for themselves. Matters at present certainly look very dark for Dr. MEDLICOTT. Yet the evidence, so far as given or foreshadowed, is purely circumstantial, and counsel for the defense will almost certainly urge that RUTH committed suicide, and explain his farewell note on the theory that, being jealous of his wife, he sought to be revenged at once on her and her supposed accomplice. The trial will be looked for with deep interest, and is likely to be one of the *causes célèbres* of the day.

About Money Matters Once More.

We understand that Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and HALL, who were designated by the Two per Cent. Tax Levy bill as a "Board of Apportionment," to allot to the various departments of the City Government the sums to be expended by each during the ensuing year, are now holding daily sessions in the performance of the duties imposed upon them. One of their meetings—held to receive applications from charitable institutions for donations from the City Treasury—was public; all the rest have been private. The Board has appointed for its Secretary the notorious CORNELIUS CORSON, a man who for the last ten years has been under the tutelage of TWEED, who acts as clerk of the Committee on Cities (of which TWEED is Chairman) every Winter at Albany, whose name appears as "dummy" for the "Boss" in almost every jobbing bill that passes the Legislature, who is President of the "New-York Printing Company"—a concern that draws three or four hundred thousand dollars annually from the City—who is head of the "Bureau of Elections," which last Fall issued illegal and partisan instructions to the registrars, inspectors and canvassers of election, and who holds various other sinecure berths under the City Government. With such a Secretary, and with the sessions of the Board all held in secret, the public is likely to get about as much information of the doings of this "Board of Apportionment" as it does of the transactions of Controller CONNOLLY's office. The heads of departments have been invited to send in their "estimates" for the coming year to the Board, and in making up these estimates they have been enjoined by the frugal CONNOLLY to observe the most "rigid economy."

Now the people would like to have an opportunity of seeing these estimates, in order that they may judge to what extent all the recent promises about "economy" on the part of our rulers are being carried out. They would also like to see what changes, if any, are made in the estimates of the different departments by the Board of Apportionment—what departments are curtailed in their estimates, and where and in what items they are reduced. All this and much more would be interesting information to tax-payers and to the people generally; but we suppose they have no right to ask for it, and certainly they are not likely to get it. The men who constitute this "Board of Apportionment," are the same men who, by the recent legislation at Albany, are made absolute rulers over us, and all we have to do is to submit. The law which they have cunningly framed for themselves does not make them responsible to the people in any way; it does not require them to make any reports of their doings for the information of the public; it simply allows them to do as they please, to keep their doings to themselves, and to tell an impertinent public to mind its own business.

There is one inquiry, however, which, if it be not too great an encroachment upon the privileges of royalty, we should like to make; and that is how "Boss" TWEED's Department stands in reference to the Board of Apportionment? Is he obliged to send in any estimates for his Department, and submit them to the decision of the Board, or is he already provided for? We find on referring to the City Tax Levy, passed April 26, 1870, the following (section 47:)

> "The Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York shall annually, on or before the 1st day of December, make an estimate of the sum of money necessary to the administration and conduct of the Department of Public Works for the year next ensuing, and shall submit such estimate to the Mayor and Controller, who shall, in connection with the said Commissioner, consider and revise such estimate *on or before the fifteenth day of December*, and shall fix and determine the amount which the said Commissioner of Public Works shall be authorized to expend during such year, and such amount, when established by said Mayor, Controller and Commissioner of Public Works, *shall thereby become appropriated, &c.*"

The remainder of the section directs the Board of Supervisors to raise the amount thus "established," by tax upon the real and personal estate of the City. It appears, then, that if the law of 1870 was complied with, (and the charter makes it the duty of the Mayor to see that all laws relating to the City are complied with,) the amount to be expended in TWEED's Department during the coming year was already fixed and "appropriated" as long ago as last December. A similar provision was inserted in the Tax Levy of 1870, with regard to the Fire Department and the Health Department. Why these three departments were selected from among all the departments of the City Government, to be thus exempt from the contingencies of future legislation at Albany, and made independent of all Tax Levies to be enacted thereafter, may, perhaps, be explained by TWEED, who was instrumental in getting the thing done. But what we should most like to know is, whether the "Board of Apportionment," created by the "Two per Cent." bill, claims the authority to annul the appropriations made five months ago to TWEED's Department and the Fire and Health Departments, or whether these sums are to be added to the $25,000,000 which the Board was authorized to raise by tax this year? Will Mayor HALL, or some other member of the oligarchy, kindly explain?

Smoking on Street Cars.

On all the lines of street cars in this City, smoking is, if we are not mistaken, prohibited. On most of them, the rule is enforced in the body of the car and on the rear platform, but on the front platform it is constantly violated without protest or interference from the conductor. Yet it is precisely on the front platform that the practice, in Summer, especially, is most offensive to other passengers. For the current created by the motion of the car carries the fumes through every part of it, to the great discomfort of most people, particularly of ladies, and to the positive distress of many. Even those who are in the habit of smoking and who enjoy it, do not care to live always in an atmosphere of tobacco smoke, especially such as is not of their own making or choosing. A remonstrance addressed to the selfish persons who thus consult their own pleasure to the inconvenience of their neighbors, would probably be resented with insult or violence. For, of course, persons so ignorant of what is due to the simplest requirements of courtesy, can by no accident be gentlemen, and are amenable to no argument except the argument of force.

Under the general reform, which we take it for granted is now coming to pass, in the management of our public conveyances, this annoyance should not, and, we presume, will not, be overlooked. A proposition has, we believe, been entertained on at least one of the roads, to run smoking-cars at brief intervals for the accommodation of those overzealous devotees of the weed who cannot forego their pet luxury for half an hour at a time. The design has its disadvantages, the main difficulty being that, since, by natural human perversity, every pleasure loses a portion of its zest the moment it is permitted, smokers would probably refuse to enter their special cars at all. The true remedy for this, as for all the other drawbacks of street-car traveling, lies in the appointment of honest and resolute men as conductors, who will enforce all proper regulations for the comfort and safety of passengers. So long as officers are employed of the class of FOSTER and his worthy imitator and colaborer, FARLEY, who, on Saturday evening, knocked from a Second-avenue car an old man who had the audacity to ask for his change, our expectations need not be very exalted. One cannot repine at discomforts in the face of actual dangers, and so long as we escape with our lives we may be content to tolerate every lesser evil. But, as we have said, it is presumable that all this public agitation is not lost on the directors of our car companies, and that they are preparing to reform once for all the troubles we complain of. In this faith, and as a contribution to their good work, we invite their attention to the disagreeable practice we have referred to.

MINOR TOPICS.

Earl RUSSELL objects to the new rules for governing neutral nations in time of war, so far as regards their retrospective effect on English policy during the rebellion in this country. It was Lord JOHN RUSSELL who did more to prevent an amicable settlement of the *Alabama* dispute years ago than any other man in Great Britain, and who frustrated Mr. SEWARD's efforts to get the English Government to acknowledge the injustice of its position. He opposed arbitration—he opposes everything likely to get rid of the dispute. Happily, he has long been out of power, but he is true to his old principles. It is not probable that the motion of which he has given notice in the House of Lords will have much effect, but it is worthy of observation that, at an age when most men have learned wisdom—seventy-nine—Earl RUSSELL still thinks it his duty to sow differences between his own country and this. He would have made an excellent Minister for that glory of the House of Hanover, GEORGE III.

It is instructive to note the progress of Federalism on the Continent of Europe. The peculiar Constitution of the Austrian Empire makes an increase of the powers of local self-government, every year, more necessary to its continued existence. There is now before the national representative body a series of bills conferring greater independence than they have hitherto enjoyed upon the Provincial diets. Their object is ostensibly "the restoration of internal peace in the country," which, in the existing state of jarring conflict between Czech, German, and Pole, is kept almost on the verge of civil strife. As is usual in such cases, the defenders of Centralism think the concessions given to the Nationalites go too far, while the Federalists claim that they do not go far enough, inasmuch as the Reichsrath has still the power to reject any bills which the Provincial Legislatures may pass. Nearly every people of the Old World is gradually becoming familiarized with the idea of Federal union, and it bids fair to become the ruling one in the politics of the remainder of the century.

A correspondent writes to complain of one of the greatest nuisances in the City. As people take their walks abroad, they are often obliged to get past a stench which is thick enough, as the saying goes, to be cut with a knife. It arises from that interesting depository of domestic refuse, the ash-barrel. Decomposed lobsters, rotting vegetables, stale meat, and perhaps a litter of kittens drowned a week ago, form a portion of the contents of these ornaments of the public streets. As the weather grows warmer, the odors arising from the barrels are enough to breed a pestilence. In theory they are emptied every morning. In practice, the cart comes round about once in a fortnight. Mr. TWEED has a garden in front of his "palatial mansion," and the scent of the roses saves his delicate nerves from being shocked by the smell of rank garbage. But we cannot all afford gardens, because we do not all live by picking and stealing. Perhaps, then, the mighty Four will order some of their vassals to study the public health a little during the hot season, and clear away the horrible refuse which is now put out to seethe and ferment in the sun. The City is half poisoned now by the dust which constantly fills the streets from the "poultice pavements" laid down by the "Ring." There never was so much dust seen before, and in consideration of the funds which the Ring derive from that infliction, they ought to see that the garbage of the City is cleared away. But they will do nothing of the kind.

The man FOSTER, now to be tried on a charge of murdering Mr. PUTNAM—that is, if ever they get a jury—had secured the services of Judge STUART, an able advocate, for the defense. Yesterday an associate counsel was applied for. W. O. BARTLETT happened to be in Court—quite by accident—and Judge CARDOZO—quite by accident also—singled him out for the duty in question. It can never be denied that FOSTER had the advantage of "the very best talent" at the Bar in the person of his associate counsel.

In their annual report, the State Commissioners of Emigration make allusion to a rather mean practice of certain European steam-ship companies. In order to evade payment of the commutation money of $1 50 per head, immigrants are frequently landed at another port, and forwarded by rail or coasting steamboat to the City. The emigrant does not participate in the fractional saving thus effected, and he becomes subject to the very tangible loss of being unable to participate in any of the advantages of the Castle Garden depot, or of its supplementary institutions on Ward's Island. The Commissioners make the practical suggestion that all railroad and steam-ship companies should be compelled to pay commutation fees for all immigrants which may be brought from other points to this City.

The coquetting with the Pope manifested by the French Executive will hardly improve his position in the eyes of the Republicans of the cities. As will be seen from our European mail news, a certain Count DE HARCOURT had arrived in Rome as Ambassador from France to the Holy See. The sending of any official representative elsewhere than to Florence, the administrative capital of Italy, was a gratuitous snub to the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL, while the recognition it involves of the Pope as a sovereign prince is a virtual denial of the validity of the *plebiscitum* which ended the temporal power. The poor Pope still talks of quitting Rome, however, and will, it is said, consult with M. THIERS as to his future place of residence. Here is an opportunity for TWEED to dispatch one of our Ultramontane bishops to press upon the holy father the special advantages to be secured by coming to the New World. American Catholics have shown a perfectly marvelous power of digesting very tough doctrines, and the Curia, we are inclined to think, could hardly devise anything which would overtax their faith. As to funds, the State and City of New-York would take care of all that.

A disturbing question in the politics of Kentucky is the Southern Railroad. The central portion of Kentucky demands that the Legislature should grant the corporation the right to cross the State. This is opposed by the other sections, who are unwilling to make any sacrifice of their interest to build up the centre. The Democratic Convention was afraid to take any action on the question, though the delegates from the central portion of the State pressed for the adoption of a resolution in favor of the road. An effort will be made to secure favorable action on the question by the Republican State Convention, which is to be held at Frankfort, on Wednesday next. The Frankfort *Commonwealth* is of opinion that the adoption of a resolution in favor of the road would secure for the Republican ticket a large majority in Central Kentucky. The Republicans of the State are well organized, hopeful, and determined to place in the field a ticket which will command the respect of the Democrats, bring out the whole party vote and gain a large number of recruits from those who have hitherto sided with the Democracy.

Yesterday was consumed in obtaining five jurors for the trial of FOSTER, the Putnam murderer. This case affords another example of the absurdities of the rule which excludes intelligent, educated and reading citizens from juries in capital cases. The murder of Mr. PUTNAM shocked the whole City, and every man of sufficient intelligence for a juror must have formed an opinion, more or less decided, upon its merits. The prisoner should be allowed every chance for his life which the law gives him, but the rule with regard to the qualifications of jurors tells, in reality, more against the prisoner than the case for the prosecution. The man who could listen to, or read the *ex parte* accounts of the Putnam murder and not form an opinion, would be easily influenced in his verdict by the one strong-minded man who is sure to be on every jury. Fair-minded, intelligent men involuntarily form opinions of guilt or innocence, and these opinions, if hastily formed and on insufficient evidence, are changed when both sides of the case are presented. A prisoner had much better be tried for his life by a jury of twelve reflective and intelligent citizens who were partially prepossessed against him, than by one comprised, in great measure, of men without any individual force of character, and therefore eminently likely to act from the impulse of some mind of superior decision.

It appears that the *Flower*, a sweet little paper published in Magnolia, Ark., has been attacked by a contemporary. The editor consequently makes up the following nosegay for his friend and laborer in the paths of knowledge:

> That filthy, slimy Democratic sheet which emanates from a buzzard-roost over here in Camden, last week threw some more of its slang in this direction at some Republicans who are so far the superior of the editor of that crazy sheet that he would not be allowed to black the boots of either of them. Rant on; your slang is as harmless to injure as the nature of the beast will allow.

UP THE HUDSON.

The New Bridge—Mass-Meeting at Poughkeepsie—How Much it Costs to Get a Charter—Great Rejoicing Over the Enterprise—The Great Value of the Bridge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, May 14, 1871.

There was a large and enthusiastic outdoor meeting here last night, to celebrate the signing of the Hudson River Bridge bill, by Gov. HOFFMAN. Just previous to the organization, cannon were fired, bonfires lighted and the air filled with fire-works, and flags were displayed on public buildings. At 8 P. M., a large concourse of people assembled in the square in front of the Court-house. The meeting was called to order by Hon. HOMER A. NELSON, who said he was not astonished to see such a throng of the active men of Poughkeepsie before him, as all had a common interest in the great work so soon to be commenced. At Albany the Hudson River Railroad Company, by their liberality, had erected a fine structure, another was in process of construction at the same place, and a third one will be built at Poughkeepsie, for over the Hudson River bridge the Eastern States can more readily reach the coal fields of Pennsylvania. The Albany bridge has already paid for itself, and judging from the topography of the country alone, the Poughkeepsie bridge can be easily built, and must necessarily soon repay for its expense.

Mayor EASTMAN being called to the chair, thanked the meeting for the compliment paid him, and congratulated the meeting on the fact that in securing the charter the first plank of the bridge was laid. New-York people had said it would take $100,000 to get the bill through the Legislature, but it didn't, and for that he proposed three cheers, which were given with a will. Mr. EASTMAN stated that the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad had originated the bridge project at Poughkeepsie. There had been talk of a Highland suspension bridge, and the charter for that structure cost $100,000, it would take $1,000,000 to build it, and then it would take $3,000,000 to make approaches to it. There is also talk of a free ferry at Rhinebeck, to connect with the Rondout and Oswego Road, and a free ferry at Newburg to connect the Erie with the Dutchess and Columbia Road. The speaker was certain that the projectors of all those enterprises were regretting that Poughkeepsie had taken the wind out of their sails, out-generaled them, beat them at every turn. Poughkeepsie is the only point between New-York and Albany where a bridge can be advantageously constructed. Over that bridge the producing inventors of the East can send their products to the West by a route 150 miles shorter than any other; and over that bridge the coal-fields of Pennsylvania can contribute their black diamonds to the New-England States in less time by one-half than now, and at half the expense. The connections for this bridge are already constructed. On the east shore is the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, which is soon to connect with the Connecticut Western. On the west is the Wallkill Valley Road, to reach which only nine miles of rails have to be laid from the river. Never was a project more feasible.

The next speaker was Mr. P. P. DICKINSON, Chief Engineer of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad. He had carefully considered the proposed project, and was certain in his own mind that Poughkeepsie offered the best and most natural facilities for erecting the bridge. It would cost about $1,500,000, and would commence paying immediately, as the connecting lines east and west are already constructed. The tolls in one year would pay twenty-five per cent. of the original cost.

Several other speeches were made by leading citizens all in favor of the project, after which three rousing cheers were given for Mayor EASTMAN, whose indomitable pluck and energy have brought the bridge question to its present standing, and the meeting adjourned.

The incorporators named in the bill are Harvey G. Eastman, Geo. Innis, John F. Winslow, John O. Whitehouse, Homer A. Nelson, John I. Platt, Geo. R. Gaylord, Oliver H. Booth, John A. Davies, J. M. Toucey, John P. Adriance, A. B. Smith, Chas. Wheaton, Henry D. Varick, Abram Wright, Chas. Kirchner, Chas. W. Swift, Geo. Corlies, James Mulrein, Robert Slee, Allard Anthony, Edward Storm, G. P. Pelton, P. P. Dickinson, J. G. Wood, Aaron Innis, Hudson Taylor, M. D. Wilber, Geo. Parker, J. Collingwood, Mathew Vassar, Walter Van Kleeck, Chas. H. Roberts, L. C. Rapalje, Anning Smith, Abram Hasbrouck.

It has long been believed that the great manufacturing interests of New-England, the mining interests of Pennsylvania, and the mineral wealth of eastern New-York, with the vast business and agricultural industries centering on a line from Boston and Providence to Pittsburg through Springfield, Hartford, Scranton and Easton, have not been sufficiently provided for by the present railroad facilities and that the difficulties of transportation across the Hudson are affecting seriously the commercial interests of the East and West.

The projectors of the bridge believe that the Hudson River presents three natural channels through which must eventually flow the products of Pennsylvania and the West to the inventive and consuming population of the East. The whole surface of the western shore, from Albany to Jersey City, does not furnish another centre where railroad construction and connection South and West is as practicable as at this point, or where a bridge structure is so feasible, or can be built at so little cost. Poughkeepsie is in the heart of the hematite iron ore regions, is the richest agricultural district in the State, and it is nearer the coal-fields than any other point on the river. This is also the only present and prospective railroad centre from the East to the West between New-York and Albany. There is now no all-rail route for coal from the mines of Pennsylvania to the East, but the roundabout one by way of Albany, from 80 to 150 miles longer than the route through Poughkeepsie. The Poughkeepsie and Eastern and Connecticut Western on the east will be completed this Summer, and the Poughkeepsie and Western, (nine miles,) now projected to the Wallkill Valley Road on the west, will establish a through direct route to all the above points.

D.

Board of Fire Underwriters.

The annual election of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters took place yesterday. Two tickets were in the field, one for STEPHEN CROWELL, the other for WALTER SAVAGE, as President. The latter was elected by a majority of 20 out of 83 votes. The other gentlemen elected were: Vice-President, Rudolph Garrigue; Secretary, Wm. W. Henshaw; Assistant Secretary, John W. Murray; Treasurer, Marcus F. Hedges. Standing committees were also appointed.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Treaty Reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Investigating the Premature Publication of the Document—Two Correspondents in Danger of Incarceration—The New Washington Government—Census of West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported all the treaty today, without amendment. The report was signed by Messrs. Cameron, Morton, Hamlin and Harlan. Messrs. Patterson, Schurz and Casserly did not sign the report, because they desire to propose amendments in the Senate. On receiving the report, a desultory discussion sprang up between Messrs. CAMERON, MORTON and CASSERLY, but there being no disposition on the part of any Senator to make a set speech, the Senate adjourned as early as 2 o'clock. Mr. CASSERLY is reported as being very much dissatisfied with the disposition of the San Juan question, and declared today that the proposition to leave the matter to arbitration was an outrage. The indications are that the discussion will not last very long.

THE PREMATURE PUBLICATION.

The Committee to investigate premature publication of the treaty held a meeting to-night at 7 o'clock. Five witnesses were examined, viz.: Mr. WHITE, of New-York *Tribune*, Mr. RAMSDELL, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Mr. ADAMS, of the *World*, and Messrs. MORRIS and FLAG, clerks of the Senate. Three or four witnesses who were summoned were not examined. Mr. ADAMS was examined as to rumors that a copy had been offered to him by an employe of the State Department in advance of its transmission to the Senate. It turned out that Mr. ADAMS did not see the document, and that there was no evidence of the employe having the ability to carry out the contract if made. There were no signs of anxiety on the part of the Committee to pursue the investigation in that direction. Mr. MORRIS was questioned as to a paragraph which appeared in the *Chronicle* of this city, of which he is the editor, stating that a copy of the treaty had been offered on "Newspaper Row" on the night it was sent to New-York, for $800. He said the authority was current rumor, and cited the names of three or four persons from whom he had heard it. Mr. WHITE and Mr. RAMSDELL refused to tell who they obtained the copy from. Mr. WHITE was asked to describe the document he had; and from his description it appeared that it was a copy printed by the State Department before the Senate received the treaty. Mr. White, in his testimony, exonerated all the members and officers of the Senate from any connection with the publication. Mr. TRUMBULL expressed the opinion that the Senate had no right to demand anything further of him, but afterward the Committee held a private conference the result of which was that both WHITE and RAMSDELL were informed that they must tell who furnished them the treaty or be reported to the Senate for contempt. They still declined to testify, and it is understood the decision of the Committee to make the threatened report was unanimous. They will therefore have to come before the Bar of the Senate, and if they then refuse to answer or to present a reason which seems good to the Senate for refusing, they will be furnished free lodgings and meals at the Capitol for a few days, or till the end of the present session. Considering that the session promises to be short this punishment will not be likely to humble them much. The Committee are apparently disappointed at the result of their first meeting. When the Committee finds time it would be a good idea to make inquiry how the *World* came by a copy of the secret protocols from which it makes extracts in its editorial today, and how it had access to the copy of the treaty from which it corrected the blunders of the *Tribune* in the full text which it printed the day after.

THE NEW WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT.

The new City Government was inaugurated today in a business-like and straight-forward manner. The two branches assembled at Metzerott Hall, and after electing officers, a committee waited upon Gov. COOK, to announce that they were ready to receive his message. This document is an exceedingly practical and business-like paper. Gov. COOK takes hold of the subject of government for the District just as he takes hold of his own business, and his recommendations also bear the stamp of a practical mind. The report of the Board of Public Works is also a very practical document, and foreshadows a system of improvements on the part of that body, which, if carried out, will show a wonderful change in Washington within a very brief period.

THE LAND OFFICE.

The Recorder of the Land Office, it is now reported, will not be Mr. KAIGN, but a clergyman of this city. The appointment has to be confirmed by the Senate, and the nomination will be made very soon. When Secretary DELANO went away he is said to have told an applicant for the position that it was determined to give the place to Mr. KAIGN, and the change, if really made, has been determined by some occurrence during his absence.

POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

In the nativities of the population of West Virginia, the Census Office is compelled to class together those persons born in Virginia and West Virginia, on account of the way in which answers are returned. There are innumerable instances in which inhabitants of West Virginia state that they were born in Virginia, having reference to the State before it was divided, and not regarding the division by the war. The same cause of confusion will extend to nativities of other States in some degree. Of the total number, 406,951, native whites of the State of West Virginia, 364,893 were born in Virginia and West Virginia; 12,042 in Ohio; 15,412 in Pennsylvania; 7,100 in Maryland; 2,218 in Kentucky; 1,355 in New-York; 762 in North Carolina; 452 in Massachusetts; 468 in Indiana; 353 in Missouri. Of the total number, 17,971, native colored people, 17,213 were born in Virginia and West Virginia. Of the total number, 17,091, foreigners, 6,832 were born in Ireland; 6,232 in the States of Germany; 1,811 in England; 746 in Scotland; 321 in Wales; 325 in Switzerland; 293 in France; and 207 in British America.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Only one case was heard before the Commission today, that of EPHRAIM CLARK, an old clerk in the Treasury Department, for property taken from his farm across the river, amounting to $2,013 50. To-morrow will be occupied with the cases of WM. CRUTCHFIELD, of Chattanooga, Tenn., for $32,809 10; JOHN T. ARMSTRONG, of Alexandria, Va., for $2,527 28; DAVID M. MUTERSBOUGH, of Langley, Va., $12,006 75, and D. H. BARRETT, of Falls Church, Va., $1,397 25. Over 1,000 claims have been filed with the Commission, amounting nominally to several millions of dollars. The Commissioners have intimated, though they have not formally declared, an intention to require the evidence to be given before them in Washington, in all claims exceeding $8,000 in amount. Consequently it would be well for claimants desiring to avoid the expense of coming with their witnesses to this city, to put nothing in their bills in the shape of mere damages and depredations, and to confine their charges to reasonable figures, so as not to swell the total sum. Though no decisions have yet been made public, it is pretty well understood that in their recommendations for the payment of claims the Commissioners reduce or assimulate the articles composing the claim to such as are furnished by the regular army supplying officers, and allow for them at the standard rates of the time and locality. This may not always do fullest justice in individual cases, but the Government cannot be expected to pay unusual or retail prices, as a rule, and it has been the almost uniform practice to settle on the principle suggested in claims arising in the loyal States.

TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

Commissioner PLEASANTON today received from Secretary BOUTWELL an opinion of the Attorney-General reversing his order of January last concerning the collection of taxes on dividends. The Commissioner promptly issued instructions to Internal Revenue officers to collect taxes in accordance with that decision. Before issuing the order, he consulted with the members of the Finance Committee and Ways and Means, who informed him that it was not the intention to collect taxes enumerated in the Attorney-General's decision during the last five months of 1870. An examination of the act by Solicitor MCMICHAEL, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, sustains the original order of Commissioner PLEASANTON.

THE NEW LOAN INTEREST.

A circular was issued by Secretary BOUTWELL today, by which it appears that the Department will pay interest on the registered stock of new loans, act July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, by check to the order of the registered purchaser, and transmitted by mail to the holder or to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or Depositary, where the interest is to be paid. It is requested that all parties subscribing to the loan, or having transfer made, will furnish their post-office address at least fifteen days before the interest days. During these fifteen days the transfer-books will be closed, to prepare the checks. If the stock is not previously presented for transfer the interest will be declared to the person to whom the transferred certificate was issued and the assignees must look to him for such interest as he may be entitled to. The new certificates issued upon a transfer will bear interest from the first day of the quarter year in which such transfer is made, and will be returned to the party who forwarded the assigned certificates, unless otherwise directed. Should any checks be returned to the Department as uncalled for, they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the payee.

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS ON THE TREATY.

It is said the Democrats met, to-night, to talk over the new treaty, especially as to the principles of international law involved, and further, instead of REVERDY JOHNSON being opposed to the treaty, as reported, he earnestly desires that it may be ratified by the Senate.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 15.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning, at which time only twelve members were in their seats. After prayer and the reading of the journal of Friday, Senator CAMERON came into the Senate Chamber from the meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was agreed to. At 2:05 o'clock the doors were opened.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate the final report of the Board of Engineers, appointed under section 5 of the act approved July 11, 1870, to examine and report upon the bridges across the Ohio River.

On motion of Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to examine and report whether the members of the Senate are entitled to mileage at the present special session.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow without debate.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate refused to take up the resolution heretofore offered, providing for the reporting in confidence of the debate on the Treaty of Washington by the official reporters of the Senate, said report to be subject to future disposition by that body. One of the objections against the resolution was that the debate would be thereby prolonged, as Senators might desire in some future time to see their speeches in print. Besides it was thought best to complete the action on the treaty as soon as possible.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, reported the treaty with a favorable recommendation, and made a few remarks. He was followed by Mr. MORTON in support of it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. MATHEWS IN "NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS," AT FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

To say that Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS appeared in a new part last night is to imply the presence of a bright and expectant throng, eager to enjoy in a new form the pleasure that this refined artist is certain, under all circumstances, to afford. The truth is that the familiar phase about "the right man in the right place" constantly rises in the mind when we see Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. The home-like air of that elegant little playhouse, the studious respect for the public always shown by the manager, the good looks and rich attire of the ladies of the company, the sprightliness and excellence of much of the acting, and the taste commonly displayed in the adornments of the stage, all combine harmoniously with the style and needs of a comedian whose efforts in the absence of such accessions would lose much of their brilliancy and completeness.

"Not Such a Fool as He Looks" is the production of Mr. HENRY J. BYRON, who has gained some distinction as a writer of burlesque. The piece has merit, more perhaps in the way of strong situations and well-managed characters, than in the freshness or point of the dialogue. The latter is, indeed, sometimes rather coarse, and when it is the performers do it fuller justice than is strictly necessary, or in keeping with the usual tone of the Theatre. A fable, of rather hackneyed type, introduces a youth of silly mien, although of considerable sterling sense at bottom, who is a Baronet in the first act, the child of a poor washerwoman in the second, and is restored to wealth and station in the third. The chief purpose, and, at least, the most salutary one, is that of showing that fine feathers do not of necessity make fine birds, and that a man in fustian may keep the feelings of a gentleman still. Subsidiary to this, or perhaps we should say hand-in-hand with it, is inculcated the lesson that a man is not always an ass because he looks like one, and, furthermore, that the natural, instinctive affections may, and sometimes do, pierce through all deceptions or disguises. The first act drags a good deal before the entrance of Mr. MATHEWS, in spite of some good acting from Mr. DAVIDGE and Mrs. GILBERT. The text is clever here rather than interesting, but afterward it becomes both, and Mr. MATHEWS, and for the most part his supporters, do ample justice to it. Each act ends with a striking but somewhat melodramatic climax, and there are no disappointments as regards the reward of the deserving or the punishment of the unworthy.

The new comedy was greeted with vast applause and almost unlimited laughter. Yet it must be owned that this was due in a great measure to the ability of the performers. Some of them were fishing a good deal for the words last night, and so did not do the justice that they might otherwise render, either to the situations or themselves. Still, for a first performance, "Not Such a Fool as He Looks" went off admirably, and will delight, we dare say, many full houses to come. Mr. MATHEWS' acting of *Sir Simon Simple*, like all the work of this incomparable comedian, is characterized by an infinite variety, begotten of subtle perception, long experience and artistic inspiration. Totally unexaggerated, it is full of humor and impressiveness, and, while very unlike most of his other parts, it is worthy to be ranked with nearly all the best of them. Mr. DAVIDGE and Mrs. GILBERT gained much honor on the occasion by their careful handling of two difficult and eccentric personages, and the rest of the piece was fairly and evenly represented. "Not Such a Fool as He Looks" will be repeated on this and every ensuing night this week.

"JACK SHEPPARD" AT THE OLYMPIC.

Another dramatic version of AINSWORTH'S *Jack Sheppard* was produced at the Olympic Theatre last evening. The play comprises a prologue and four acts, and adheres quite closely to the novelist's story of *Jack's* adventures as a "'prentice" boy, a highwayman, a prisoner and a condemned criminal. The piece is carefully mounted, and the distribution includes Mr. G. L. FOX, whose dry and quaint humor finds scope in the character of *Owen Wood*, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER as *Darrell*, Mr. STUDLEY as *Sir Rowland Trenchard*, Mr. HARRY PEARSON as *Blueskin*, Miss ADA HARLAND as *Jack*, and Miss JENNIE YEAMANS as *Slimkid*. The play was favorably received last evening, and is announced for repetition until further notice.

Musical.

"MARTHA" AT THE ACADEMY.

The performance of "Martha" at the Academy of Music last evening attracted an audience that filled the house, and expressed frequent and hearty approval of the performance. That so well-known an opera should be so potent a magnet, proves that in respect of music, at least, familiarity does not always breed contempt. The pleasant anticipation of a satisfying recital would, however, excuse the delivery of a more undeservedly hackneyed score. Besides, the general impression of the entertainments given under the direction of Signor ALBITES has been so favorable that the announced distribution of the parts almost made the subject-matter of the night of secondary importance. An exceedingly sprightly and fascinating personation of *Lady Henrietta*, by Miss KELLOGG, an animated *Lionello* in shape of Signor CAROSELLI, and a vigorous and genial *Plunkett*, with the organ and features of Signor SUSINI, made good the promise of the bills, while the work of the *comprimarii* and chorus was as creditable as the conditions under which opera lives in New-York can be expected to allow. That the labors of the orchestra should to some extent suffer from the same causes is natural, but much better results would follow a less persistent disregard not only of the tempos and shades of the printed sheets, but of the qualities and peculiarities of the singers. Signor NICOLAO was not guilty yesterday of the patent misdeeds of earlier evenings, but the delivery was usually coarse, hurried, and utterly heedless of the requirements of the artists. We need not linger upon the achievements of the trio referred to above. The salient points of "Martha" were as patiently awaited as ever, and the easily-foreseen demands for repeats followed "The Last Rose of Summer," and the "M'Appari," to the utterance of which Signor CAROSELLI's warmth gave an appreciable and acknowledged charm. Signor SUSINI's drinking verses narrowly escaped equal honors, to which an unusual steadiness and an habitual volume of voice, and a laudable avoidance of elaborate cadences, really entitled him. The opening quartet and the "Good Night" quartet were reasonably effective, but the balancing power of the contralto was missed in both. In other words, the hopes founded upon Mme. HIMELA's introductory appearance were for realized, for the first act's incidents last night made *Nancy's* silence more desirable than her song. Finally, there were plenty of force and impressiveness in the finale of the third act. To-morrow "Faust" will be repeated, with Miss KELLOGG and Signor VILLANI, that is to say, with the leading singers of the company.

MISS MEHLIG'S MATINEE CONCERT.

Miss ANNA MEHLIG's farewell matinée concert takes place at Steinway Hall to-morrow. She will then make her last appearance for the present in the United States, as she sails for Europe on Saturday. Miss MEHLIG, whose talent as a pianist of the highest eminence has received a cordial recognition throughout her extended tour in America, will leave here very many warm friends and admirers. These will, no doubt, gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing her for the last time, while hoping to welcome her back at a no distant day. At her matinée concert the lady will have the assistance of Mr. OLE BULL, who has not played in New-York for some time, and that of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS with his full concert orchestra.

THE NILSSON COMPANY.

Signor VERGER's engagement with Mr. STRAKOSCH has terminated, and that very accomplished artist is expected in this City today. Signor RANDOLFI is now the baritone of the Nilsson Company, and he will sing in St. Louis next week, previous to proceeding with them directly to San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

MISS BURNSIDE'S READINGS.

Miss JEAN BURNSIDE made her debut as a dramatic reader at the Union League Club Theatre last evening. The lady possesses a good figure, an expressive countenance and a pleasing, though neither very strong nor very flexible voice. The programme of the night was a varied one, being founded upon the works of Shakespeare, Whittier, Trowbridge, Bret Harte and Watson. In the pathetic pieces, such as "The Patter of Little Feet," Miss BURNSIDE was heard to far greater advantage than in the humorous excerpts. Her declamation was at times a little too hurried, which defect was perhaps due to the nervousness attendant on a first appearance. The audience was a large one, and the impression made upon it was evidently favorable.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration in Jersey City.

The colored population of Jersey City, of all ages, sexes and conditions, yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. The most noticeable feature in the demonstration was the procession, which was very creditable. It consisted of the Zouave Guard of Elizabeth, Wilson Guard of Jersey City, army officers and citizens, all preceded by mounted officers and Delmonico's Band. About a dozen carriages were in the procession that contained a large portion of colored ladies. The absence of the military companies from New-York and Brooklyn caused a small disappointment. The non-appearance of the New-York quota is explained in this wise: The Skidmore, Walker and Griffin Excelsior Guards were invited. The two former on ascertaining that the latter were to be of the number, became angry, as they assert the company was created and is sustained by TWEED, SWEENY & Co. This trouble was not known in Jersey City in time to arrange things satisfactorily. Several officers of the Griffin Guard arrived from New-York intending to take part in the procession, but were told by those in charge that there was no place for black Democrats in a Fifteenth Amendment procession, and went away disgusted.

In the evening, Hoffman's Arcade, on Newark-avenue, was tastefully decorated for the concluding parts of the programme. At 8 o'clock a crowded audience assembled to hear the speakers of the evening. Gen. KILPATRICK, Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, (colored,) and Rev. Mr. BUTLER (colored) addressed the meeting in a spirited and eloquent manner. The celebration ended with a bountiful supper and a ball.

Ophthalmic and Aural Institute—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute was held last evening, at No 46 East Twelfth-street. The report of the surgeon in charge (Dr. H. KNAPP) was presented and adopted. It sets forth that the number of patients treated in the Dispensary is 3,115, of whom 2,466 had diseases of the eye and 646 diseases of the ear. In the indoor department 256 patients were treated for severe diseases, mostly of the eye, the majority of which required the performance of surgical operations. The Treasurer's report shows a deficit of $5,000 which has been advanced by Dr. KNAPP. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President; Dr. Gurdon Buck, Vice-President; Eugene S. Ballin, Treasurer; Philip Bissinger, Secretary; Dr. H. Knapp, Surgeon in Charge; Dr. Jos. Aub, Assistant and Resident Surgeon; Dr. Thomas Pooley, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. E. Gruening, Assistant Surgeon.

The institution was minutely inspected by the Board, who expressed themselves thoroughly pleased with the arrangement. The State and City authorities have recently voted $2,000 each to this institution.

Saengerfest Preparations.

At a meeting of the Fest Committee for the twelfth general Saengerfest, Dr. THEO. HEIDENFELDT presiding, yesterday, a letter from the Mayor was received, tendering his official co-operation. The Committee on Invitations reported that a meeting of the honorary members had been arranged to take place at an early day. A report of the Music Committee was adopted, recommending that the prizes for the prize singing be composed of a concert pianoforte valued at $1,500 for the first class; a parlor piano, worth $700, for the second class, and a music-box of walnut, with carvings, worth $500, for the third class.

The Music Committee further reported that besides the Bundes Dirigent VON PAUR, Messrs. CARL BERGMANN and Dr. DAMROSCH, the Dirigent of the Arion, will act as musical directors during the Saengerfest. A contract for decorating the Skating Rink where the mass concerts are to take place, was awarded to Mr. GUENSEL for $1,500. The Decorating Committee was directed to make arrangements for a lantern procession on the evening of the reception of the visiting vocalists. The Finance Committee requested that the subcommittees prepare their estimates without delay.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Ratification of the "Regular" and "Reform" Tickets.

The supporters of the "Regular" ticket of the Mercantile Library Association held a ratification meeting at the Sinclair House, on Broadway, last evening. Mr. E. T. REED presided. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm.

Mr. WILLIAM H. MEEKEN said that the propositions made by the supporters of the opposite ticket under the name of reform were calculated to do the Mercantile Library a great deal of harm. Even if the "reform party" were successful, they would not be able to carry out their measures with any sort of unity, judging from the boisterous conduct which was exhibited by them the other evening.

Mr. HENRY C. COOPER made a humorous address, concluding with a poem, in which he prophesied the defeat of the reformers.

Mr. M. C. D. MORTON said that he had witnessed several elections at the Mercantile Library, but he had never before seen partisan feeling carried so far as to question the integrity of the Library or the personal honor of its officers. Mr. AARON C. ALLEN and several other gentlemen made brief addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

The "Reform" party of the Mercantile Library held a meeting last night, at Plimpton Hall, to ratify their nominations for directors. About fifty gentlemen were present. CHARLES H. PATRICK was made Chairman, and made appropriate remarks. Addresses were also made by the nominees, Messrs. BAILEY, LLOYD, WRIGHT and CARY, also by Messrs. GREEN, CAMPBELL and others. It was intimated that detectives would be on hand at the polls, and that arrests might be expected.

The Mercantile Library and the Sunday Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed letters explains the position which the trustees of the Clinton Hall Association have taken upon the question of opening the reading room on Sunday, and we shall be obliged to you if you will publish them.

Truly yours,
CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.
CLINTON HALL ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1871.

Charles F. Allen, Esq., President Mercantile Library:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg herewith to hand you a copy of the report of the Committee on Relations with the Mercantile Library Association, made to the Board on the matter of opening the reading-room of the Library on Sundays, and to say that at a meeting of the trustees, held on the 25th inst., at which every member was present, the report was unanimously adopted.

I am, my dear Sir, yours truly,
HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.

Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, President of the Clinton Hall Association:

SIR: The communication of the directors of the Mercantile Library Association of 21st June last, was presented by you to the Board of Trustees of the "Clinton Hall Association," and referred to the Committee on "Relations with the Mercantile Library Associations." Your Committee, after a long and careful inquiry, have become satisfied that the movement to open the reading-room of the Library on Sundays is directly opposed to the views and wishes of the great majority of those who have at heart the best interests of the institution and of the community. Besides, in the three epochs in the history of the institution, viz., when founded in 1820, when removed to its present sight in 1853, and, in 1864, when the final debt of about $60,000 was paid, large sums of money were contributed by our merchants, a very small part of which, if any, in the opinion of your Committee, would have been so contributed if the applications had been accompanied with a declaration that the Reading-room or Library would be open on the Sabbath.

With these views and with the law of God and the laws of our country relating to that day before us, we recommend that the Board of Trustees shall not permit the opening of either the Reading-room or Library on Sundays.

(Signed,) THOMAS H. FAILE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JOHN K. MYERS,
Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library have publicly asserted that "so long as they have control of the Mercantile Library no further steps shall be taken to open the reading-rooms upon the Sabbath." They take this position upon the ground that the Trustees of the Clinton Hall Association have officially informed them that they refuse to grant their permission, and they inform us that the correspondence will be published in this morning's papers.

By the constitution of the Mercantile Library Association, the days upon which the reading-room shall be opened are determined by the by-laws, which are enacted by the Board of Direction. To open the reading-room on Sunday, it is necessary only that the Board strike out the words "except Sundays," from the by-laws. They would not thereby contravene the spirit or the letter of any of the articles of agreement between the Clinton Hall Association and the Mercantile Library Association. No one of these requires the consent of the trustees either before or after. Should they consider the action of the directors immoral or illegitimate, they can take no action, except upon the authority of a meeting of the shareholders. In view of the present state of public opinion concerning this matter, we do not believe that a majority of the shareholders of the Clinton Hall Association can be persuaded to condemn the opening of the reading-room on Sundays.

WM. LAURENT BAILEY,
HENRY D. LLOYD,
EDWARD J. WRIGHT,
WM. H. CAREY,
Candidates for Directors.

P. S.—The Committee appointed at the meeting on Friday night, to request of the President of the Association that two out of five of the inspectors for today's election be selected from our party, has been verbally refused by him.

Christian Moral Science Association Dinner.

The American and International Christian Moral Science Association met last evening at Delmonico's to partake of a dinner gotten up under the auspices of several of the leading friends of the movement. After the table was cleared, Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, the Chairman of the evening, stated the objects for which the meeting had been called. He was followed by Rev. Dr. JAMES, Rev. Dr. MACLESE, Rev. Dr. PENTECOST, Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE, and others, who spoke in reference to the most desirable place for holding the Constituent Congress of the Society. After much discussion it was agreed that it should be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of June, and that at that meeting the time and place for the first International Congress should be decided upon.

Rev. ROBERT G. CATHER, D. D., made a short address relative to the success that had thus far attended the efforts of the Society in bringing together the different sects of the Evangelical Churches for a unity in Christian work; and said that he was about to leave for the West in order more thoroughly to organize the Association in that section.

Draining City Lands.

Several gentlemen, representing the Citizens' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, yesterday appeared before the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health for the purpose of urging on the Committee the importance of draining that portion of the City lying between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, First and Fifth avenues, and other places. The Committee were informed that the attention of the Board of Public Works had been called to the matter by the Board of Health, and that the lands would probably soon be drained.

Yachting.

Capt. SAMUELS' new yacht *Dreadnought*, will be thrown open for inspection today, after which she will go on a special trial trip. It is understood that no outsiders will be allowed on board during the trip, which may last ten or fifteen days. In fact, no one except the Captain, his officers and crew, will, under any circumstances, be permitted to accompany the new craft. She will probably be towed down to the Horse-shoe, and start at early dawn, so as to be unobserved, and when her trial is over, return to the City as quietly as she departed.

The Darien Expedition.

A letter from a naval officer on board of the United States steamer *Guard*, dated April 14, received yesterday at the Navy-yard, says: "Survey progresses as well as possible. We hope to be able to show two good routes for canals. There are three parties in the field, and on Monday we start with the fourth."

Changes at the Fulton Ferry.

As the Union Ferry Company intend building a new ferry-house on the Brooklyn side of Fulton Ferry, they have announced that after the seventeenth of this month they will run but three boats instead of the four usually employed. They also state that between the hours of six and ten in the morning, and three and half-past seven in the afternoon, no carts or carriages will be received at this ferry. This, they say, is to accommodate the large foot-travel which would otherwise be greatly incommoded, and to make up for it they propose running an additional boat during the day on the Wall-street and Catharine ferries.

BASE-BALL.

Warren vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.

The Warren Club, assisted by FLEET, of the Flyaways, played with the Mutual nine, yesterday, in the absence of the Flyaways, who, it is stated, declined to play unless they were placed on equal footing with other clubs playing the professionals, some of the juniors of late having had "an itching palm" for the pecuniary profits arising from ball games. The contest opened well for a close game, but in the third inning the Mutuals took a step ahead, and in the fifth went 14 better. In fact, it was not until the eighth inning that the Warrens scored a run. The game finally closed with a score of 45 to 4. The Mutuals did not play MILLS, HIGHAM being in his place, and he attended to the position finely. The following is the score:

WARREN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Hafler, c. f.	1	0	1	1	Pearce, s. s.	5	5	0	1
Fleet, 2d b.	1	1	4	2	Smith, 3d b	4	6	0	0
Stillwagen, p.	1	1	1	2	Start, 1st b	7	5	6	1
Jolly, l. f.	0	1	4	0	Hatfield, l. f.	5	3	3	0
Stafford, 1st b	0	0	9	0	Ferguson, 2d b.	5	3	2	1
Richter, c	1	3	3	0	Higham, c	5	3	13	3
Clarke, 3d b	0	0	4	2	Eggler, c. f.	7	6	1	0
Christy, r. f.	0	0	0	0	Walters, p.	3	5	1	2
Clayton, s. s.	0	1	1	6	Patterson, r. f.	4	4	1	0
Total	4	7	27	13	Total	45	40	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—4
Mutual	2	1	5	6	14	8	3	6	0	—45

Umpire—Mr. CLINTON, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

Today the Mutuals play their return game with the Tony Pastors.

Atlantic versus Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Club were to have played a game with the Atlantics yesterday, but they sent word that they could not get their nine out, and so the Atlantics played a picked nine with the appended result:

Atlantic	2	3	2	5	0	6	7	2	1	—28
Field	2	0	6	0	1	0	2	2	0	—13

Umpire—Mr. MOORE.
Time of Game—Two hours.
Runs Earned—Atlantic, 9; Field, 6.

On Thursday the Atlantics play the Burnside Club on the Capitoline Ground, and on Monday the Eurekas, of Rockaway, will visit them. Among those on the ground were McDonald, Remsen, T. Hall, Kenny, Powers, Gordon, Dehlman and Joe Oliver, McCormack and Carney being absent. On the Field side were members of the Star and Athletic Clubs.

Games Today.

The Stars have a practice game with the Amity Club today on the Capitoline Grounds, and the Mutuals play their return game with the Tony Pastors. The Gotham Club, too, have a game this afternoon on their grounds at Hoboken, and the Warrens play Jim Fisk's Erie nine on the Champion Grounds, Jersey City.

The "Blue Stockings" Again Defeated.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 15.—The third game of base-ball by the Kekiongas for the championship was played here this afternoon with the Olympics, of Washington. It was hotly contested. At the end of the third inning, the scores were even. From this point, however, until the close, the Kekiongas continued to lead, and at the end of the game the score stood 12 to 6 in their favor. The Olympics labored under the disadvantage of having two substitutes in the field, BURROUGHS and HALL taking the place of ALLISON and SWEASEY, who were ill. Aside from this, the Blue Stockings admitted they could not bat MATHEWS' pitching, and think, on this account, they would have been beaten had the full nine played. Score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Olympics	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—6
Kekiongas	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	2	3	—12

A Singular Will Case—An Adopted Daughter Suing for Her Rights—Is a Torn Will of any Value?

In the Poughkeepsie Supreme Court, last week, before Judge BARNARD, a case was tried entitled DEBORAH E. TOFFEY against the administrators and heirs of IRA ALLEN, deceased. IRA ALLEN and his wife resided near Quaker Hill Pond, Dutchess County, and both were members of the Society of Quakers. They were very honest, hard-working people, and together had accumulated property to the amount of $10,000, or thereabouts. They had but one child, and he died about twenty years ago. In 1830 they adopted a niece of Mrs. ALLEN's named DEBORAH E. SOMERS, who lived with them up to the time of their deaths. In 1866 IRA ALLEN and his wife called upon J. WESLEY STARK, of the town of Pawling, and requested him to draw each of them a will, in which they gave to each other certain portions of their property, and it was also agreed that the survivor should finally bequeath the entire property to their adopted daughter. In 1867 JOHN ALLEN's wife died, and on the 30th of May, 1868, Mr. ALLEN again called upon Mr. STARK to make another will. In this last will, after giving some directions about paying his debts, &c., he bequeathed all his property, both real and personal, to the adopted daughter spoken of, and the will was delivered to her for safe keeping. Sometime during the year following, the adopted daughter married ABRAHAM A. TOFFEY. After the marriage Mr. ALLEN took his will from the adopted daughter and placed it in possession of a neighbor named WAUZEN, where it remained until the 27th day of April last. On that day Mr. ALLEN got up early in the morning, and going to Mr. WAUZEN, asked for the document, saying he wished to make some alterations. Mr. WAUZEN gave it to him, and he went toward his home. That was the last time he was seen alive. Search was made for him for two days, when his body was found in a small stream about sixty rods from his house. He had committed suicide, but why, no one was able to ascertain, as no explanatory note was found. After the remains were properly cared for, a search was made for the will, but nowhere could it be found. Finally Mr. STARK and others went back to the spot where the body was found and discovered the envelope which had contained it poked away in the crevice of a rock, and found enough torn pieces of the will to enable Mr. STARK to identify it as the last will drawn by him for Mr. ALLEN, in which he gave all his property to his adopted daughter. The parties soon after went before the Surrogate and had administrators appointed, who took charge of the personal property, and then the plaintiff commenced the suit in the Supreme Court to establish her claim to the property. Her counsel claim that if Mr. ALLEN destroyed the will before drowning himself he was insane, and therefore incapable of destroying it. The heirs, on the other hand, claimed that he was sane, and destroyed it because he became dissatisfied with his son-in-law, and that he committed suicide in consequence of ill-treatment received from Mr. TOFFEY; all of which Mr. TOFFEY denied. A large number of witnesses were examined, and much contradictory evidence was given, mostly upon the question of ALLEN's sanity. The decision will not be rendered until Saturday next. The case excites general interest.

The Bathometer—Lecture by G. Livingston Morse.

Mr. G. LIVINGSTON MORSE lectured, last evening, before the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, at the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on the subject of the "Bathometer and Other Instruments Used in Exploring, Measuring and Utilizing the Sea." In a clear and graphic manner the lecturer described the nature of the different instruments used previously in ascertaining the depths of the sea, explaining the superiority of the bathometer over all others yet invented. By practical illustration he exhibited the manner of its use, explaining the accuracy with which experiments made by it recorded the depth and nature of the ground beneath the sea. In this connection, he demonstrated how the adoption of some of the principles involved in this instrument, if applied in the laying of the Atlantic cable, would have saved an immense amount of money, and rendered a great benefit to navigation. He concluded by observing that, with the facilities thus afforded for penetrating the bottom of the ocean, he looked forward to the time when further invention would enable man in person to explore the secrets of the mighty deep.

The Crispins' Celebration.

Yesterday the united Crispin Societies held a grand celebration at Jones' Wood. About 10,000 persons were present, including representatives from the societies of this Order in other States. Chief MICHAEL FERGUSON presided. A number of interesting addresses were delivered. One of the most eloquent of these was that of Hon. CHARLES COWLEY, of Massachusetts, a prominent advocate of the Crispins' cause. His remarks were in vindication of the objects of the Association. He said that it was the best means devised for securing a fair share of the profits of their labor, and that the most objectionable features were the "ratting," "hazing" and other violent and illegal policies resorted to in Sheffield and Nottingham, England. He claimed that the Parliamentary Commission endorsed this view. Hon. NELSON W. YOUNG followed with a few remarks. The festivities, consisting of music, dancing, &c., were continued until a late hour.

Personal.

Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister; P. Diez de Rivera, of the Spanish Legation; Gen. Palfrey, of Boston, and Hon. John Tucker, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel. S. Constantine Burke, Assistant Attorney-General of Jamaica; Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State; Judge McLaren, of Cincinnati, and Hon. R. C. Campbell, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Underwood, of Virginia, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. N. P. Langford, of Montana; Hon. T. H. Nowland, of Louisiana, and Pay-master E. D. Judd, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. H. B. Titus, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel. A. Flores, Minister from Ecuador to the United States, and Hon. Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, are at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. A. B. McCalment, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. H. Rhodes, of Cincinnati; Hon. J. N. Brown, of Buffalo, and Hon. A. M. Morrison, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

Washington Market was well represented at Fleetwood Park Trotting Course yesterday, to witness a match between two fast nags owned respectively by JOHN HARRINGTON and WM. GALAGHER.

HARRINGTON'S horse was the favorite, and won easily in three straight heats. The following is the summary:

FLEETWOOD PARK TROTTING COURSE, May 15.—Mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for $100 a side.

John Harrington's blk. g. John Case	1	1	1
Wm. Gallagher's roan g. Dandy	2	2	2

Time—2.49, 2.43¼, 2.43¾.

Pools on the Fleetwood Park Races.

At TOMMY JOHNSON'S, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, last evening, there was quite a large gathering of sporting gentlemen to attend the pool selling on the first day's trotting of the Fleetwood Park sporting meeting, which commences today. For the first race, for horses that never trotted better than three minutes, *Prince* was the favorite for a time, selling for $30; *Thomas Jefferson*, $16; *Sheppard Knapp*, $6; and *Dreadnaught*, $5. *Thomas Jefferson* finally became first choice, bringing $55; *Prince*, $40; and the other two, $9 together. For the second trot RODEN'S *Fleetwood* sold for $25; *Bright Eyes*, $10; and the field of ten, $37. For this latter race there were fifteen entries, but *Sarah Jane, Lottery* and *Jarvis* have been withdrawn.

The following pools were sold on the three-minute purse:

Roden's Fleetwood	25	60	50	50
Bright Eyes	10	25	22	20
The Field	37	75	70	65

The following were sold in the 2:29 purse:

Prince	30	40	85	75	40
Thomas Jefferson	16	29	100	100	55
The Field	11	23	28	27	14

New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers was held last evening at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. CROSBY's.) The meeting was opened by Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, who illustrated the manner in which Sunday-school lessons should be taught by a practical example, taking the whole audience for his class, and for his subject, "Self-denial for Christ," the one set down for the month of May in the national series of the United Presbyterian Church. The principle enforced was that no effort should be spared to secure the attention of the scholars throughout the lesson.

Rev. J. S. OSTRANDER spoke of the different qualities which went to make up a "model teacher."

Rev. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., said that the Sunday-school demanded the best talent of the Church, but that it would not do for persons to excuse themselves on the ground that they could not be classed under this heading. It was necessary, if they would be useful teachers, to come to the work with humility, and in this way the idea that anything was well enough for children would be avoided. He thought that it was not necessary to instruct children as to the way in which they should live, but to merely point out to them the first step toward a Christian life, which it lay in the power of all of them to take.

Music in the Air.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Department of Public Parks, held on Monday, the 15th inst., it was ordered that musical entertainments be given by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of E. S. GRAFULLA, commencing at Central Park on Saturday, the 20th inst., and as follows:

Mount Morris Park, Mondays, 6 to 8 P. M.
Tompkins-square, Tuesdays, 6 to 8 P. M.
Madison-square, Thursdays, 6 to 8 P. M.
Battery Park, Fridays, 6 to 8 P. M.
Central Park, Saturdays, 3½ to 6 P. M.

Staten Island Politics—Edgewater Village Election.

We inadvertently printed, yesterday, in a reference to the charter elections of the village of Edgewater, a list of both the Reform and Ring candidates. The Reform candidates are as follows: First Ward, FRED. DEIDERICK; Third Ward, FRED. LENTING; Fifth Ward, JOHN DIX; Seventh Ward, HERMAN BALZER; Ninth Ward, J. R. DUER. We earnestly commend these gentlemen for the support of all right-minded citizens of our neighboring isle.

Fire on a Yacht.

The steam-yacht *Mill Rock*, owned by JACOB DUNN, and lying at the foot of East Ninety-ninth-street, was damaged $300 by fire, last evening. Insured for $2,000.

FOR $2 PER LINE, we will insert an advertisement one month in thirty-one first-class Maine newspapers, including five dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Swaim's Panacea has been in Use now for some fifty years. For scrofula and kindred diseases, it is a most valuable remedy. Thousands have testified to cures effected by it.

For sale by all druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula, and Diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists.

A fresh supply just received by
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Hanover-st., Boston, is now its Finest business thoroughfare. The AMERICAN HOUSE, thereon, is not only one of the largest, but one of the best hotels in the country for families, business men or tourists.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing, original designs. Established 1846.

The Russian (Vapor) Baths, Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., are open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Ladies' hours (daily) 10 to 12 A. M.

MARRIED.

From the *Morning Post:*

The HON. SPENCER COWPER, youngest son of the late Viscountess Palmerston, and brother of the Countess of Shaftesbury, Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, was married at the British Embassy, Florence, on Tuesday last, to JESSIE MARY, only surviving child of the late Major Clinton McLean, and grand-daughter of Gen. McLean, of Newburg, N. Y. The hon. gentleman's first wife, Lady Harriet d'Orsay, only daughter and heir of the last Earl of Blessington, and widow of Alfred, Count d'Orsay, died in December, 1869.

DIED.

BAKER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 13, in Liverpool, Mrs. JOSEPH P. BAKER.

BURNS.—At Woburn Park, Weybridge, near London, England, on Sunday, the 14th inst., WILLIE, only child of Walter H. and Mary L. Burns, aged 1 year and 11 months.

CROCKER.—On Saturday evening, after a brief illness, WILLIAM A. CROCKER, formerly of Taunton, Mass., in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FORD.—On Sunday, May 14, CLARENCE RICHMOND, only child of H. Richmond and Emma Ford, aged 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, S. D. Howe, No. 321 West 33d st., this City, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOLLINGSHEAD.—On Monday, 15th inst., after a short illness, WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Wednesday.

LYON.—On Sunday, May 14, Mrs. MARTHA LYON, widow of David W. Lyon, aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence in White Plains, Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOLONEY.—On Monday, May 15, at her residence, No. 110 West 28th-st., MARGARET, wife of Patrick S. Moloney.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NILES.—In Flushing, on Sunday, May 14, Miss ALMIRA NILES, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Walter Jaggar, Flushing, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 1 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11 and 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Groton, Conn., for interment.

QUACKENBOS.—At Chicago, May 11, ANNA G. QUACKENBOS, widow of Nicholas I. Quackenbos, M. D., late of this City, in the 84th year of her age.

SCHWENDLER.—On May 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., ADOLPH SCHWENDLER, a native of Aix la Chapelle, Prussia, in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 10 Hamilton Park, New-Brighton, Staten Island, Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Brighton landing on the arrival of the 2 o'clock boat from Pier No. 19 North River, New-York.

WINTERHOFF.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 14, RUDOLPH C. WINTERHOFF.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of Incarnation, corner 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WALTON.—On Sabbath morning, MAIE, daughter of William M. and Frances C. Walton, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M., from No. 17 South-st., Newark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOUSEHOLD TONIC.

The efficacy of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To use the language of a venerable physician of New-York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REFORM TICKET.

All members in favor of opening the reading-room on Sundays, reducing the dues, and restricting the use of the library to the clerks of New-York City, for whose benefit it was founded, will vote for the following ticket:

FOR DIRECTORS.

WM. LAURENT BAILEY, with Bailey & Weitzel.
HENRY D. LLOYD, with American Free Trade League.
EDWARD J. WRIGHT, with A. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. H. CARY, with Atlantic National Bank.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871.

Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the friends of the regular party, held at No. 754 Broadway, on Saturday evening, 12th inst., the following ticket for Directors was unanimously nominated to fill the vacancies in the first class to serve for three years:

WM. H. GUION, Jr., With Williams & Guion.
GEORGE C. CLARKE, With Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg.
WM. H. LEWIS, With Phenix National Bank.
JAMES BRUCE, Jr., With Croney, Lent & Co.

Election on TUESDAY, 16th inst. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINE GOLD WATCHES—REDUCED PRICES.

Ladies' gold levers, 18 carat cases, $45.
Ladies' gold levers, 14 carat cases, $40.
Ladies' gold levers, diamonds in cases, $58.
Ladies' gold levers, extra fine, $70, $80, $90 to $125.
Gentlemen's gold patent levers, $80, $90 to $175.
Gentlemen's gold American levers, $35, $70 to $115.
Jules Jurgensen watches, $165 to $375.

All warranted to keep good time or the money returned. Watches and jewelry repaired. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, four doors below 14th-st.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—REDUCED PRICES.

Gold ear-rings and pins, $15, $18, $20 to $150 a set.
Gold seal rings, $7, $8, $10 to $50 each.
Plain gold rings, 18 carat, $3, $4, $5 to $15 each.
Gold sleeve-buttons and studs, $3, $4, $5 to $40 a set.
Diamond rings, $25, $30, $35 to $400 each.
Diamond studs, $35 to $600 a set.
Gents' diamond pins, $30 to $400 each.
Gold chain bracelets, $30, $35 to $100 each.
Gold band bracelets, $10, $12 to $60 each.
Ladies' gold watch chains, $22, $25, to $70 each.
Ladies' gold opera leontines, $45 to $100 each.
Gentlemen's gold vest chains, $18, $20, $22 to $120 each.
Gold necklaces, $8, $10, $12 to $75 each.
Gold lockets, $3, $4, $5 to $90 each.
Gold thimbles, $5, $6 and $7 each.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway,
Four doors below 14th-st.

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PILLS.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE and CATHARTIC.

Useful in all diseases or affections of the liver, and superseding salts, magnesia and all other purgatives and cathartics.

Very inviting in appearance and more like a confection than a medicine.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

The Great Blood Purifier. Useful in all affections of the blood and skin. Take two bottles

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
and one box
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE-JUICE PILLS
In the Spring months

is the time that the system undergoes a change, and medicines have a quicker effect.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD

Crystal Palace Drug-store, 594 Broadway, New-York.
Palace Pharmacy, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth-st., New-York.
Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken. Stores open all night.

NOTICE.

PARTAGAS CIGARS—TO THE PUBLIC.

It having come to my knowledge that cigars manufactured in the United States are put up under my brand "Fler de Tabacos," this is to give notice, that hereafter all genuine cigars of my manufacture will have on every box a "design" representing an upright show-case of cigars with my name upon it in various places, which design has been duly patented at Washington, D. C., as my trade mark. All persons counterfeiting the same will be prosecuted.

The public are cautioned against purchasing cigars represented as my manufacture, unless the above trade mark is on each box, as all others are counterfeit.

JOSE PARTAGAS.

HABANA, ISLA DE CUBA, May 6, 1871.

ORTNER & HOULE.,
JEWELERS,
ENGRAVERS AND STATIONERS
To the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

EVERY NOVELTY IN FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY.
MONOGRAMS DESIGNED FOR NOTE-PAPER.
No. 3 ST. JAMES'-ST., LONDON, S. W.

The £12 12s. Lady's or Gentleman's TRAVELING BAG, with silver or silver-gilt fittings, IVORY BRUSHES, &c., complete.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, May 20, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 11½ A. M.; on Wednesday, at 12 M.; on Thursday at —, and on Saturday at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

25 CENTS. BASEMENT BOOKSTORE. 10,000 Books selling for 25 cents each. No. 3 Beekman-st.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES, SILLERY AND EXTRA DRY. A. LALANDE & CO., proprietor of the Chat. Leoville and Brown Chantenac Clarets. For sale by Grocers and Wine-dealers. SCHULTZE & TAILER, sole agents for the United States, New-York.

$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTtery of Cuba; whole ticket, $33 currency; shares in proportion; Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 4. Send for circular.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—The next drawing will be on May 30. Circulars sent by addressing JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 25 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,264.

COMPRESSED-IVORY MARTINGALE-rings, sleeve-buttons, animal's heads, assorted colors, with turquoise and ruby eyes, checks and billiard-balls. WILLIAM M. WELLING, 207 Centre-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

His Departure for America in August—The Fleet Fitting Out at Cronstadt—The Probable Programme.

The young Russian Grand Duke ALEXIS, or Prince ALEXEI ALEXANDROWITSCH, as he is called at Court, in regard to whose visit to America but little has been known other than the information given some weeks ago in the columns of the TIMES, has been unavoidably compelled to delay his departure for the United States until the 15th of August. Great preparations are now being made in the navy-yard of Cronstadt in fitting up in the most gorgeous manner the Russian Imperial steam frigate *Swetlana*, for the reception of the Grand Duke and the noblemen and gentlemen immediately attached to his personal staff. The steam corvette *Bogatir*, flying the pennant of Admiral PASJET, and the steam gun-boat *Abreck*, will escort the frigate *Swetlana* across the Atlantic. Off the American coast the Imperial fleet will be met by the Russian frigate *Wsadnik*, sent from the Pacific squadron with the express design of convoying the vessels of His Imperial Highness into the harbor of New-York. The United States Navy Department have ordered Rear-Admiral GODON to receive the Imperial fleet off Sandy Hook. With two or three of our first-class steam frigates, one of which will certainly fly the broad pennant of Admiral PORTER, and a miniature navy of Government and private yachts containing distinguished officers of the United States Army and Navy, and eminent private citizens, the illustrious young gentleman from Russia will be met off the Narrows and there receive his first greeting from America in the combined salvoes from the forts and the fleet. Though the suite of the Prince ALEXIS comprises a large number of eminent Russians, together with a diminutive army of dashing young noblemen, there will not be a lady in the entire Imperial party. An old Russian ukase of the time of the Great PETER positively prohibits women from becoming passengers upon a Russian vessel-of-war, which prohibition even the Emperor's son cannot violate. The Reception Committee, composed of the first gentlemen of New-York, with Mr. Wm. H. ASPINWALL as President, and JAMES E. MONTGOMERY as Secretary, have gone earnestly to work, and there is every assurance that New-York's reception to Russia's handsome young Prince will be by far the grandest affair which the City has ever witnessed.

THE VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

It is expected that the Prince ALEXIS will, immediately after his arrival, pay an informal visit to the President of the United States at his cottage at Long Branch. The Grand Duke is an officer in the Russian Navy. He does not come to this country as a member of the Imperial family of Russia and the representative of his august father, but simply as an officer of the navy, on a cruise of observation and instruction. During his stay in New-York the leading features of the hospitalities which will be extended him will be a grand ball at the Academy of Music, a review of the militia, the inspection of the fortifications in the harbor, with a review of the United States troops, and an excursion up the Hudson. Late in September the Grand Duke will depart for the West and the Pacific.

The brilliant world of pleasure and fashion which will assemble at Long Branch, Newport and Saratoga this Summer from present appearances are likely to witness the arrival of an uninterrupted stream of Kings and Counts, Princes and Dukes, with many magnificent retinues of titled personages, yet of all that will come there can be no doubt but that the youngest, the handsomest and most fascinating will be the young Russian Grand Duke, who, it is conceded, occupies the position vacated by the decease of his illustrious grandfather, of the handsomest man in Europe.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Capt. Hall and the Steamer Polaris—The Expedition to be in New-York Next Week—The Latest About the Arctic Voyagers.

The most active preparations are now being made at the United States Navy-yard at Washington to have the Arctic steamer *Polaris* ready to sail from Washington for New-York next week. With one or two exceptions, it is said, the Smithsonian Institute has furnished the members of the entire scientific corps that is to accompany the expedition. It is also said that it will supply the astronomical, meteorological and other instruments to be used in the pursuit of science amid the icebergs. Prof. HERMAN BISSEL, from the Heidelberg Scientific School, goes out in charge of the astronomical, meteorlogical and botanical departments, and carries with him an able assistant who is a scientific photographer. Capt. HALL very strangely says that he is instructed by the officers of the Smithsonian Institute and the Navy Department, to give no information whatever in regard to the expedition, and offers that as an excuse for his continued reticence in regard to his route, &c.,—a synopsis of which has already been published in the TIMES. It is, however, safe to say that the *Polaris* will be in the harbor of New-York on the 25th of this month, and will probably remain anchored off the Battery for a week. She will be joined here by the remainder of her scientific corps, which will number in all fifteen persons. The seamen have all been shipped, and are strong, fine-looking, able-bodied men, well calculated to withstand the rigors of an Arctic Winter. Capt. HALL, it is said, only remains in Washington to complete a few details in regard to outfit, &c., which require his presence. The Esquimaux Indians HANNAH and JOE, who go out with the expedition, the woman as tailoress, and the man as interpreter, together with Capt. BUDDINGTON, the sailing master, Mr. CHESTER, the mate, and the engineers, SCHUMAN and WILSON, are all in the City, anxiously awaiting the little steamer's arrival. The arctic voyagers, on their route northward after leaving New-York, will stop at St. Johns, N. F., in order to get late dates from the Government, and there bid adieu to the civilized world for three long years of hardship and peril.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (May 15) was quite large, and business for the week opened favorably with rather an extensive sale by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of WALTER L. LIVINGSTON, Esq., referee, disposed of five three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, situate on the north side of Seventy-first-street, between Ninth-avenue and the Grand Boulevard. The lots are each 20 feet front by one-half the block in depth, and the houses the same front by about 50 feet deep. They were all sold at prices ranging from $15,950 to $17,050 apiece, figures considered very fair for in construction the buildings are not first-class. The details of the sale, with names of purchasers, are given in the recapitulation below. No other transactions were effected, as both the legal sales announced to take place under the direction of ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, have been settled.

To-day, at the Exchange, sales of City property are advertised to take place by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WM. ABBOTT, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, and JAMES M. MILLER. Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. will also offer at auction the desirable country residence belonging to CHAS. A. MEIGS, Esq., located at New-Brighton, Staten Island. In addition to the above the suburban sale of 200 eligibly-located building lots at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., conducted by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., will be held. This proposed auction attracts considerable attention among dealers in country real estate, and from the number of tickets already distributed for the special train, which leaves Chambers and Twenty-third streets at 11¼ o'clock this morning, the attendance promises to be large and the affair a success.

Attention is called to the advertisement of FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, who desire to purchase a plot of ground, 75 by 100, on Broadway, between Thirty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets, or on Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-third-street and Central Park.

Messrs. WARD & OGDEN, real estate brokers, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street, report having recently disposed of the following property at private sale, at the prices annexed:

No. 24 West 19th-st., 3-story b. s. h. and l., 22x60x100	$27,000
No. 126 East 27th-st., 4-story b. s. h. and l., 25x60x100	25,000
No. 26 East 41st-st., 3-story b. h. and l., 32.6x40x90	26,500
No. 113 East 17th-st., 3-story b. h. and l., 25x55x92	28,500
No. 126 East 35th-st., 3-story b. s. h. and l., 24x55x100	24,000
No. 34 West 12th-st., 3-story b. s. h. and l., 25x60x92	23,500
No. 265 Lexington-av., 3-story marble h. and l., 16.8x50x95	14,000

Exchange Sales—Monday, May 15.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story b. s. house and lot, n. s. 71st-st., 430 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 20x102.2, house 20x50, C. D. Rust, purchaser	$17,050
3-story b. s. house and lot, n. s. 71st-st., 470 ft. w. of 9th-av., sizes same as above, J. R. Smith, purchaser	15,950
3-story b. s. house and lot, n. s. 71st-st., 490 ft. w. of 9th-av., similar to and adjoining above, Geo. Rudd, purchaser	16,250
3-story b. s. house and lot, n. s. 71st-st., 510 ft. w. of 9th-av., similar to and adjoining above, G. A. Baker, Jr., purchaser	17,000
3-story b. s. house and lot, n. s. 71st-st., 530 ft. w. of 9th-av., similar to and adjoining above, Geo. Rudd, purchaser	16,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$17,500.—FOR SALE ON 44ST-ST., not far from Broadway, four-story brick and brown-stone house, 20x40x98.9; terms extremely easy. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HOUSE NO. 13 CLINTON-PLACE.—For sale or to rent. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or H. C. BEACH, No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPECIALTY.—ORANGE, N. J.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. Houses for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, season or year. Also office opposite principal Orange depot.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE GAS-COAL property, in close proximity to the Despard Mines, near Clarksburg, in West Virginia. It contains 1,000 acres, with a seven-foot vein underlying the whole property; surface heavily wooded, the mines opened, and all the necessary machinery on the premises for immediate operations. It binds both sides of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and possesses advantages for economical shipment superior to any coal-mine in the State. The coal is of superior quality, yielding a high test, as shown by the Manhattan and other gas companies. Good frame buildings on the premises for hands, &c. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property. Apply to J. G. SALVA, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 25, or to American Gas-light *Journal*, No. 42 Pine-st., Room 18.

A CHARMING PLACE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Furnished, in the beautiful Saddle River Valley, ten minutes' drive from Hohokus station, New-York and Erie Railroad. The estate of the late Judge Charles W. Newton will sell or rent his country place as above, of about thirty acres. House is a cottage of eleven rooms, replete with every convenience, water, range, bath, &c.; grounds well stocked, stables new and ample; a most valuable trout preserve, partially stocked, goes with the property; also, two comfortable cottages for the help; place is now open for examination; price $15,000. Apply to GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Executor, No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York, or refer to O. J. VICTOR, No. 98 William-st., or N. ORR, No. 52 John-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedroom upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT FLUSHING—FIVE MINUTES FROM depot, thirty minutes from New-York, and forty-two trains daily, most desirable first-class dwelling, with every improvement, furniture, supplies and complete outfit; four acres of ground, elegantly laid out, stables, out-houses, 350 fruit-trees, 250 shade-trees, flower and vegetable gardens; horses, carriages, &c., if desired; for sale or to let low, as owner goes abroad.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.
Also,
Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

DAYTON, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, AND VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE—Beautifully situated, location the healthiest in the State; five minutes' walk from depot; one and a half hours from New-York by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st.; a rare chance for investment; terms easy. Apply to J. C. VANDERVEER, real estate broker, Dayton, N. J.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON.—Some choice plots for sale, handsomely situated, within five minutes of depot. Also two fine cottages, nine rooms; price $7,000 each, on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Houses and Lots.

To let or for sale at Bayonne, Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Roselle, Cranford, Westfield, Fanwood, Plainfield, Dunnellen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Raritan, North Branch, Clinton, Bloomsburg and Philipsburg.
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC—TO LET.
The splendid residence known as the Saportas Mansion. The house has about fifteen rooms; a magnificent view of the lake; five acres of land, boat-house, ice-house, &c. For terms apply to the LAKE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—LITCHFIELD, Conn., Maple-Grove House, two miles and a half from the town of Litchfield, on high ground, commanding views of town and adjacent lakes; the house has twenty rooms furnished; carriage-house and stables; lawn, and three acres of ground well stocked with fruit; possession can be had at once. Address B., Box No. 90 Post-office, Litchfield, Conn., or apply to No. 34 East 23d-st., New-York.

TO LET, NEAR YONKERS—A WELL-furnished house, containing twelve rooms, in a pleasant and healthy location; one mile from depot and steam-boat; extensive grounds, coach and out-houses, fruit and ornamental trees; in complete order for immediate possession; rent for the season, $600; $750 for the year. Address R. S. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AT TARRYTOWN—TO RENT FOR THE year or season, a large house; twenty-one rooms; well adapted for a first-class boarding-house; well located, commanding fine river views; within five minutes' walk of depot; in first-class order.
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st., New-York.

MADISON.—FOR RENT, A LARGE FURnished house; twelve rooms; on high ground; beautifully shaded; abounds in all kinds of fruit; large garden; three acres of ground; rent reasonable; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, half mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large double house, with garden; lawn of two acres; carriage-house and stable; hot and cold water in kitchen; fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FINE house on Croton-av., Sing Sing, with 20 rooms; good view of the river; shady grounds; with use of garden and stable; for ten weeks from June 24; price $600. Address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a furnished house, pleasantly situated, and very convenient to station; terms moderate. Apply to W. H. VAN WAGENEN, No. 14 Barclay-st., up-stairs.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LEASE, NEAR two railroad depots, a farm with large house, suitable for boarding or school, and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 103 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—On Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing; nine rooms; fine view; $700 till May 1, 1872. H. L. PARMELE, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—CHEAP, THE ELEGANT MARble-front store and basement, 50x100, No. 81 Walker-st. Apply on premises to S. T. & A. T. MEYER.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES IN NO. 192 BROADway, corner John-st., on second floor; in perfect order. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY on the premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BROADway property between 36th and 59th sts., or 6th-av. property between 23d-st. and the Park; a plot with 75 or 100 feet frontage, with lot in rear; all poorly improved preferred. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, sale of valuable property in Westchester County, near Jerome Park and Central-av., within ten minutes' walk of Fordham Depot, and one hour's drive from Fifth-avenue Hotel; about forty-eight lots of land lying near Jerome Park and Central-av., and within the proposed limits of annexation to New-York City, in plots of from six to twelve lots, all on grade. There can be no question as to the great prospective value of these lots.
Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
For maps, terms and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:
ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT NEW-BRIGHTON, LONG ISLAND—Now occupied by Charles A. Meigs, Esq.—Bard-av. and Richmond-terrace—seven and two-thirds acres in lawn, garden, &c.; splendid house, with all the modern improvements; stable and out-buildings complete; fronts the Kills; surroundings excellent. Could be laid out in plots without injury to the house. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STORE AND LOT, NO. 26 CEDAR-ST., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
CEDAR-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the southerly side of Cedar-st., between William and Pearl sts., and known as No. 26.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.
HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., REAL Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, will sell at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property, real and personal, of the Long's Peak Mining Company, of New-York, situated in Ward District, Colorado. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 110 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
150 LOTS
Situate on
7TH-AV., MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 151ST., 152D, 153D AND 154TH STS.,
Together with a valuable
WATER FRONT ON HARLEM RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased, the above-described valuable property, situate at the junction of 7th-av. and Macomb's Dam Road, and known as the
FLORENCE HOTEL PROPERTY,

Having a frontage of about 1,250 feet on Harlem River, 1,100 feet on Macomb's Dam Road, 900 feet on the east and 700 feet on the west side of 7th-av.; 1,185 feet on 151st-st. will be sold, together with the improvements thereon, in one parcel, affording to capitalists a rare opportunity for
SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The 7th-av. Boulevard, which is 150 feet wide, runs through the property, and is, as will appear from the following resolution passed by the Board of Central Park Commissioners, about being regulated and made one of the finest drives on the island.

Resolved, That the 7th-av., from 110th-st. to the Harlem River, be completed as a gravel road, that it be worked and finished as such its whole length, permitting a line of trees heretofore designed to be planted through the centre of the roadway.

Seventy per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV. AND 102D-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
TENTH-AVENUE—Four lots east side of 10th-av., commencing on the north-east corner of 102d-st.
TENTH-AVENUE—Four lots west side of 10th-av., commencing on the north-west corner of 102d-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND-STREET—Three lots and gore, north side of 102d-st., commencing 100 feet west of 10th-av., and near the Boulevard.
ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND-STREET—Eleven lots north side of 102d-st., commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON DEAN-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
DEAN-STREET, BROOKLYN—Five three-story brick houses and lots, situate on the north side of Dean-st., 125 feet west of Smith-st., old Nos. 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45; new Nos. 55, 57, 59, 61 and 63. The houses have stone basements, under-cellars, water, &c., and are about 35 feet in depth. Lots, 20x100.5.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 316 WEST 33D-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET (Boorman-place)—The four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house, and lot, situate on the south side of West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 316; lot 18.9 by 98.9 feet.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FIRST GREAT AUCTION SALE from

New Kings County Map,

Confirmed by Commissioners, Feb. 21, 1871.

800 FLATBUSH

AND

New-Utrecht Lots,

on farm formerly belonging to

Cornelius Bennett, Esq.,

will positively be sold without limit,
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
On TUESDAY, May 23, 1871.
at 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

This property is splendidly situated between 38th and 47th sts., and 12th and 16th avs., in Flatbush and New-Utrecht, and near Flatbush, Brooklyn Line and Prospect Park: central location soon to be densely populated. Same distance from New-York City Hall as Central Park. Franklin-av. Boulevard (one hundred feet wide,) new Boulevard (210 feet wide), from Prospect Park to Fair Grounds, Dummy Railroad, and New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad, all in immediate vicinity. The property is the most desirable adjoining the City of Brooklyn; fifty minutes from Fulton Ferry. This will be the best opportunity ever offered to secure healthy, convenient and accessible homes in a locality where property must speedily quadruple in value. All who have the foresight to buy largely at this coming unreserved sale, will find the investment to be equal to any ever made, either around Central or Prospect Park. Sale will be peremptory. Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

Absolute Public Sale of

200 BUILDING PLOTS,

ON THE HEIGHTS AT

RUTHERFURD PARK,

Tuesday, May 16,

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.

Property now ready for examination, and is the most superb and accessible suburban real estate ever offered at public sale; ONE HUNDRED FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER; between and convenient to three stations on two broad-gauge double-track railroads; forty minutes from Broadway; streets all graded; plank walks; abundant trains. SPLENDID MOUNTAIN AND RIVER VIEWS and good neighbors.

SPECIAL TRAIN 11¼ A. M., DAY OF SALE, by Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st. Luncheon on arrival. MUSIC BY GRAFFULA'S FULL SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. Get maps and FREE PASSES of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BOWNE ESTATE—(153 ACRES)—FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Supreme Court Sale, in partition, under the direction of George I. Murphy, Esq., referee.
BUILDING PLOTS, VILLA SITES,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
Everybody is going to Flushing
BECAUSE
It is the most attractive and accessible suburb of
NEW-YORK.
FORTY-FOUR TRAINS DAILY.
DON'T FAIL TO BE PRESENT
AT THE FIRST GREAT ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY, 25TH MAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.
THIRTY-SIX SPLENDID PLOTS OF ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE ACRES EACH.
with the old mansion and its handsome grounds and gardens, beautifully situated at the Broadway Station of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, High, with good natural drainage, and fronting on Broadway, Sanford, Jamaica and Queens avs., and the Bay-side Plank Road, thirty-five minutes from 34th-st., forty-five from James-slip. TEN PER CENT. and auction fee on day of sale; thirty per cent. on 22d day of June, at office of WILSON M. POWELL, No. 36 Pine-st., at 12 o'clock, where deeds will be delivered. Balance sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on day of sale at 10¼ A. M., James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, half hour earlier, returning at 5¼ P. M.
Maps at Potter Bros., Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.; Muller, Wilkins & Co., No. 7 Pine-st.; Willets & Co., No. 303 Pearl-st.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, store-houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.
Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.
BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }
The above sale is adjourned to June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at same place.
BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY at auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., situated on the westerly side of 11th-av., 25 feet 1¼ inches northerly from the north-west corner of 11th-av. and 51st-st., being 25 feet 1¼ inches in width and 100 feet deep on each side.
JOHN HOPGOOD,
Executor of the last will and testament of
Ellis Barlow, deceased.
THOS. H. HUBLEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 6 City Hall-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JUDGE A. W.

BRADFORD,

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871, ON THE GROUNDS, at the Harrison Station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
one hour from New-York, thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge. All trains are to stop at Harrison after May 17. Annual commutation, $100.
NINETY ACRES,
IN PLOTS OF FROM TWO TO SEVEN ACRES EACH.
ALSO, "THE MANSION,"
of thirty rooms, with 6 85-100 acres of land, and the extensive stables, conservatories and out-buildings.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
SIXTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN.
A village is growing up near the station. The viaduct road (the plans of which are in actual preparation) secures quick transit, and at once the forty towns of Southern Westchester will grow together into one great city.
Take special excursion train, 9 A. M. and 11¼ A. M. New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st and 4th-av.
Maps and circulars of E. S. JAQUES, No. 25 Chambers-st., or
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 32 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE,
Calls special attention to the following goods:
BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINES, 40c., worth 60c.
BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINES, 50c., worth 70c.
BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINES, 60c., worth 80c.
BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINES, 75c., worth $1.
BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINES, $1, worth $1 25.
BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINES, $1 10, worth $1 50.
THE HANDSOMEST ON THE STREET.
WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST LADIES TO CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. OUR STOCK IS UNUSUALLY LARGE AND REPLETE WITH GREAT BARGAINS.

WINDOW SHADES

FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS,
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

George Sloane.

RIBBONS in all widths and colors, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, CRAPES, LACES, STRAW HATS and BONNETS; also a full line of FRENCH CORSETS, LISLE-THREAD, BALBRIGGAN and COTTON HOSIERY, KID and SILK GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, and SMALL WARES of all kinds.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

IMMENSE STOCK

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

RICH LACES.

FINE BLACK THREAD LACE.
FINE BLACK GUIPURE LACE.
RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., in all the NEWEST STYLES AND TRIMMINGS.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

FINE VARIETY

HOSIERY AND SUMMER UNDER-WEAR,
AT LOW MARKET PRICES.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

BOOTS and SHOES,

AT CANTRELL'S, NOS. 239 AND 241 4TH-AV.

Families living on the line of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad will find it convenient to get their boot and shoes at

CANTRELL'S.

Furniture Coverings

IN SILK, WORSTED AND COTTON.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs, has a rare and beautiful assortment of India goods.

MILLINERY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17,
Mme. HENRIETTE BUHLMEYER, formerly No. 5 Great Jones-st., will have on exhibition, at her salons de modes, No. 15 East 9th-st., a most elegant assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats and Chapeaux de Courses, of which the styles a la Charlotte Corday, Bolero and L'anigre are as distingue as they are becoming.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 242 East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, all the furniture of said house, viz.: Carved ebony parlor suite in satin, fine ebony and ormolu tables, rose-wood marble-top tables, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, elegant satin and reps curtains, fine walnut extension-table, secretary, book-case, dining chairs, fine rose-wood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, mirrors, fine mattresses, bolsters and pillows, velvet and Brussels carpets, china and glass, &c.; also, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine.
The house will be open on TUESDAY from 10½ to 5 o'clock. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 8 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Tuesday, May 16, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
50 boxes Italian Maccaroni.
40 boxes Jordan Almonds.
200 barrels new crop Currants.
50 barrels Prunes.
50 boxes Jordan Almonds.
25 frails Raisins.
40 bags Ivica Almonds.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 18 East River:
2,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
3,100 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
6,369 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
4,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
1,500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steam-ship *Titian*.

By F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, statuary, billiard-table, Aubusson, Axminster, velvet and English Brussels carpets, chandeliers, rich brocade and rose-wood furniture, armour and French dress bureaus, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 21 University-place, corner of 9th-st., a very large and choice assortment of rich rose-wood and satin brocatel parlor furniture, solid carved bedsteads and dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, oil-paintings, superior engravings, every kind of velvet, Axminster, Aubusson and other carpets, all the French plate mirrors throughout the house, best hair mattresses, refrigerators, hall-stands, &c., &c. Catalogues early this morning, at the house, and also at the auction-rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALES-ROOM.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock—sale of a large collection of books, entirely relating to America, including general, revolutionary and local history, voyages, travels, &c. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; first-class washer and ironer; would do the entire washing of a small family. Also, by a girl, to do up-stairs work; prefer living together; no objection to the country for the Summer months; four years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 383 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting, pleating and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linen; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 340 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY respectable girls; one as chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, the other as waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both very competent young women; together or separate; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISters; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; both are thoroughly competent in their respective capacities, and have unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 63 West 33d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; would wish to go to the country for the Summer months; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 219 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or take care of grown children; has eight years' reference from her last place. Also a first-class laundress. Both can be seen at their present employer's, No. 242 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND to do light chamber-work; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; country preferred for the Summer; four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 717 7th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 244 West 13th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation; is fully competent to take care of an infant; can bring it up on a bottle, and take entire charge or travel with a delicate lady; the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 152 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chamber-maid; has no objection to assist with the care of children; is a good plain sewer; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 149 West 17th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a respectable girl; has the best of City reference; can be seen at her present employer's; the family going to Europe the reason of leaving. Call for two days at No. 46 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent pastry and dessert cook; a good baker, and has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very competent woman; excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds; pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go out of town with a family; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a thoroughly competent woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 155 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged Protestant woman as good nurse; is patient and kind to children, and will discharge her duties faithfully; best references. Call or address No. 1,271 Broadway, near 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED.—BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for experienced seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, those lately landed; all nations; country or City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress and assisting with chamber-work; is willing and obliging; over three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 313 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class nurse; will take charge of an infant from its birth, or care of an invalid lady; has several years' reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse; can do fine sewing; no objection to light chamber-work; best City reference; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 163 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; can take the charge of a baby from its infancy, or grown children; good City reference. Call at 222 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a private family; has six years' reference from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 312 East 33d-st., near 2d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has three years' reference from her last place in the City. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; City or country; best City reference. Call or address No. 21 West 19th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; no objection to the country; has the best of City references, and understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress; understands puffing and fluting; no objection to the country. Call at No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as Seamstress, and to wait on a lady, or as seamstress and see to a growing child. Call or address No. 59 West 48th-st., present employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as cook and assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 490 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 426 4th-av., near 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant English woman as infant's nurse; no objection to the country for the Summer; best of references. Call at No. 65 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, 14 years old, a situation to take care of children; can do plain sewing. Call at No. 170 Mulberry-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY good cook; has long and satisfactory City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young girl, as waitress; willing and obliging; can be seen for two days at present employer's, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Call at No. 12 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; first-class City references can be given. Call at No. 123 West 38th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT American girl, a situation as chamber-maid in a private family or nice boarding-house; lived three years in her last place in the City. Call at 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT American woman, a situation as a good cook and baker; can wash and iron; has good reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups and meats; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do housework a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call at No. 353 East 31st-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; best reference. Call at No. 242 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as good cook. Can be seen at No. 9 West 9th-st., at her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family cook, with the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

SERVANTS.

Employers in City or country promptly supplied with capable and reliable servants.
OFFICE NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED FOURTEEN YEARS.

DRESS-MAKING, MILLINERY AND general family seamstress; would go out by the day or week; can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses in every style. Address DRESS-MAKER, No. 535 Greenwich-st., in the toy-store, for one week.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WILL BE found a large selection of competent servants, viz.: cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, and girls of all work for City and country.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND EFFICIENT and trustworthy female servants awaiting situations, (for City or country,) at the BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 1,305 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.

A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN CAN obtain a lady with undoubted reference to take charge of their house during the Summer. Address Mrs. E. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

SIMMS' FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvants' Agency, No. 541 6th-av., supplies Summer hotels, boarding-houses, &c., with all the required help, at short notice.

CAPABLE PROTESTANT AND Catholic servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch and American, now waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

TO THE FAMILIES.—ON DEMAND, very select help of all nations, particularly French and waitermen, at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., French Office.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD German, French, English, Irish and American help, for City or country, can be suited at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; operates on Grover and Baker's machine; can cut and fit for children, and take care of an infant from its birth; best City references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 3 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent woman as first-class laundress; no objection to go with a family to the country; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 224 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a waitress' situation; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salad in the best manner; will do chamber-work and waiting, or fine washing; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant American girl to wait upon a lady and sew; has lived five years with her present employer. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 192 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent girl, as waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; unexceptionable City references from last employer. Call or address, for two days, No. 456 2d-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY an English Protestant young woman; good seamstress, excellent chamber-maid, experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent woman as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country during Summer months; best City references. Call or address No. 143 West 49th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; six years' unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, who understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries in superior style; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 133 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED woman, a situation as pastry-cook in a Summer hotel. Call or address E. A., No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND to wash and iron; no objections to go with a family to the country; City preferred; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; has nine years' reference from her last place; understands all kinds of sewing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen two days at No. 200 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by an American Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 202 West 27th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY TWO SMART YOUNG WOmen, situations together; no objection to the country; both have unexceptionable City references, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as upstairs girl and waitress. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress; operates on Grover & Baker's machine; is willing to assist in chamber-work; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at her employer's, No. 38 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as infant's nurse, or would take care of grown children and sew; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; excellent City references. Call at No. 9 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; is neat and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to travel with a lady; best City references. Call at No. 244 East 36th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; she can take care of a baby from its birth, or of an invalid; would prefer the country; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing on machines in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 260 West 30th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address No. 161 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing; or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A MOTHER AND DAUGHter of eighteen years, situations together; the mother is a good cook, washer and ironer; best of references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman; fully competent to take care of an infant; can bring it up on the bottle, and take full charge; or take care of an invalid; either country or City. Can be seen at 203 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as children's nurse; can take entire charge of one or two children, and would do other duties if required; is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse, to take charge of an infant from its birth, and willing to assist with small children; has eleven years' of the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 361 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to the country; can give the best of City references from former employers. No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant nurse; is capable of taking care of a young infant or growing children; can furnish the best of reference; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE AND EFFIcient woman, a situation as first-class cook; competent to take the entire charge of the kitchen; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 151 West 33d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family, or take care of children and sew; has three years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 432 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A situation to travel with a lady, or to take care of one baby; with good reference. Apply by letter only to M. H., No. 30 High-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family in the City, as waitress and chamber-maid; can be seen for two days, at No. 232 West 20th-st.; has two years' best City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City references given. Call for two days at No. 303 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 East 46th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS thorough waitress; has no objection to assist in chamber-work; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 32 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as child's nurse. Inquire at No. 240 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND EXPErience desires a position for the Summer as companion to a lady or governess to children; references exchanged. Address C. B. C., Box 177 *Times* Office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants, with excellent recommendations, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.
MRS. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for his first-class coachman; three years' first-class reference; ten years driving in London; thoroughly understands the treatment of horses; City or country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 135 West 50th-st.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE, steady, single man, to engage in a private family as coachman; is a first-rate driver and experienced groom; the best reference. Address H. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener or assistant gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; has five years' reference from last employer. Address D. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman of long experience; understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; has good reference. Apply or address BREWSTER & CO., No. 84 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF THE Protestant persuasion, a situation as coachman and groom; would take charge of a small garden; has first-class testimonials; country preferred. Address K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man; thoroughly competent, with first-class reference; willing and obliging; country preferred. Address, for two days, C. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, with ten years' good reference from England, and six months in this country; no objection to City or country. Address T. S., No. 11 East 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man; has lived with some of the first families of this City; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address T. B., No. 45 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man, with best City references. Call at No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN A situation; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young German, as coachman; speaks good English; good groom and driver; thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; is sober and obliging; best City references. Address L. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; he is a thorough groom, careful driver, good manager of horses, and a sober, honest, hard-working man; has nine years' reference in the City; would like to go to the country. Address M. C., No. 215 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man in a private family; is strictly sober and thoroughly understands his business; four years' reference from one place. Call on or address E. L., No. 628 Broadway, carriage repository. Will endeavor to please.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man (Scotch); experienced City driver; excellent groom; always respectful and obliging; satisfactory reference. Address J. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Englishman as gardener; understands greenhouse grapery; will take care of a horse on a small place; City reference from last place. Address JOHN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by an Englishman who understands his business thoroughly, in city or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references. Address B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, (married,) a situation as first-class coachman; City or country; is willing and obliging; best reference from last employer's. Address D. M. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man who understands his business; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 60 William-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly efficient French waiter for the country during Summer; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 67 West 12th-st., in the tailor-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business; is willing, humble and obedient. Address T. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as waiter; has nine years' reference; is a Protestant. Address for two days, A. M., No. 203 East 39th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent man; single; can give several years' of the best City reference. Call or address M., No. 110 West 18th-st., in private stable.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young man, lately landed, with fourteen years' reference. Address F. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG man, a situation in some dry-goods or hosiery house. Address JAMES, Flushing, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young American, single; stylish, experienced, skillful City driver; superior horseman; understands gardening, milking, &c.; first-class, reliable; City reference. Address W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; man as first-class waiter, his wife as first-class English cook; has good City reference; country preferred. Address F. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or care A. Manlorgne, No. 112 West 14th-st.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WOULD like to engage in some respectable family as coachman and groom; has excellent recommendations as to his honesty, sobriety and capability. Address G. W., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single man; first-class driver; two or four in hand; best of reference. Address J. McK., No. 37 Union-square, in harness-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A first-class coachman's situation; has first-class City reference. Address, till suited, J. B., harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman in a private family; best of reference given. Call or address for two days at No. 53 West 31st-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

ATTENTION GIRLS—EXCELLENT City and country situations ready for cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, house-workers, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses; also for girls lately landed. Apply at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK WANTED.—AN HONEST, INTELligent, industrious, economical Protestant American woman who thoroughly understands meats, poultry and baking in all their branches, and can give good recommendations; family about thirty. Apply at No. 23 East 4th-st., at 11 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO GO to the country for the Summer as laundress and to assist with children and house-work, and be well recommended. Call before 2 o'clock at No. 424 West 20th-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT RAILWAY SUperintendent, to take charge of a Southern road, about being put in operation. Address, with references, W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS for a private family in the country, one hour distant from New-York; wages $14 per month. Apply at 37 East 10th-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO go to Newport, a Protestant lady's maid; also a laundress; the lady can be seen. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife or two sisters to take care of a house for the Summer; must be well recommended. Call before 2 o'clock or in the morning, at No. 424 West 20th-st.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL tea on commission; also, peddlers supplied at wholesale prices, No. 221 Pearl-st.

WANTED—CHILDREN'S NURSE, AND A seamstress; both Protestants, with City reference. Apply at No. 29 West 19th-st.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $6 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 138 Bleecker-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM FLEMING SMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARY WESCOTT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG and JOSEPH BECK, composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed, on the 21st day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, on behalf of Samuel Aub & Co., creditors.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 6th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of said Albert Herzig & Co., situate at Nos. 410, 412 and 414 East 24th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all the ale, being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co., in said brewery.—Dated May 8, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE MARSCHALL and GEORGE MITTAUER, bankrupts.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Marschall and George Mittauer, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.
WM. WAKE, Assignee,
No. 8 Reade-st.
my2-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DESENDORF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 12th day of May, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William Desendorf, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
No. 322 Broadway.
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FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—$10,000 TO $40,000 can be invested, amply secured, in a business in this City already established, and affording twenty-five to thirty per cent. profit. Address H. K., care of C. H. Oliver, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......Rousseau...Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.......Lemarie...Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS.......Surmont...Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.......Danre...Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.......$145 | Second Cabin.......$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24 | Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31 | Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Java, Wednesday, June 14 | Algeria, Saturday, June 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.......$145, gold.
Return Tickets.......$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.......$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS and baggage on board steam-ship RUSSIA will leave the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, between 1 and 2 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 17th inst. Passengers only can be taken on board.
C. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia, Saturday, May 20	Sidonian, Weds., May 17
Australia, Saturday, May 27	Assyria, Wednes., May 24
Iowa, Saturday, June 3	Dacian, Wednes., May 31
Europa, Saturday, June 10	Britannia, Wednes., June 7
India, Saturday, June 17	Alexandria, Weds., June 14
Columbia, Satur., June 24	Caledonia, Weds., June 21

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams...May 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green.......May 24, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray...May 31, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard.......June 3, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman, June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.......June 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, May 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, May 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, May 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF DURHAM.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, Lawson, Tuesday, May 23, at 8½ A. M.
DENMARK, Andrews, Saturday, May 27, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 30, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. Cavarly, touching at Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier.......July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, will sail May 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Thursday, April 27 | Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4
Siberia, Thursday, May 11 | Tripoli, Th'sday, May 18

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards (via Nassau) May 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams.......May 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice.......June 1

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only), Weds., May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Saturday, May 27
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only), Tues., June 6
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, June 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. Gardner, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, May 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. McCreery, SATURDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the cement, flag-stone and lumber region of Ulster County and the rich agricultural bottoms of Delaware and Greene Counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The thirty-six miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to seven per cent., gold, on its cost of construction and equipments.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. Company.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Financial agents for the sale of the
First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

The total issue of these bonds is $1,500,000 on 112 miles of road completed, and now in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

The increased net earnings of this road, now largely in excess of the interest on its Bonded Debt, make these Bonds therefore a first-class investment, and must soon advance in price, as but a limited amount now remain unsold.

We recommend these securities with perfect satisfaction.

Price 97 1-2 and accrued interest.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished.

Tanner & Co.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,

Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 31 inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed from and after the 13th inst., and until the 1st day of June proximo.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

TENNESSEE PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons, Tennessee Registered and Coupon Five per Cent. Bonds, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and Nashville City Bonds and Coupons bought at office of HENRY TALMADGE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH
RAILROAD (of Kentucky) FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky. Seventy-five miles are already in successful operation, and it is expected that the line will be opened to Greenville, ninety-three miles, in July next. The western end of the line is also being pushed vigorously to completion. The Company have bona fide stock subscriptions amounting to $3,065,000, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000. The bonds are deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, and the proceeds of their sale are paid to the railroad company only in the ratio of construction. The coupons are payable on the first days of MARCH and SEPTEMBER, at the BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK. We offer the bonds at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, and recommend them with confidence to investors as a thoroughly safe security.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & Co., No. 41 Broad-st.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST.,
transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 18, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, Mass., May 6, 1871.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, held May 9, 1871, the following gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year: Charles N. Talbot, Edward J. Woolsey, George Talbot Olyphant, Abiel A. Low, Robert Lenox Kennedy, James M. Halsted, Le Grand B. Cannon, James R. Taylor, Thomas Dickson, John Jacob Astor, Thomas Cornell, William J. Hoppin, Isaac N. Seymour. The Board of Managers at a meeting held this day unanimously re-elected Thomas Dickson President for the ensuing year.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.
R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 8, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Dubuque, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. E. MASSEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

8 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.
STATE, COUNTY, CITY OR TOWN.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
ILLINOIS BOND AND MORTGAGES.

All a very select and absolutely safe investment for trust funds or for permanent investment. INTEREST and PRINCIPAL PAID IN NEW-YORK.

For sale, and every description given by
A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st., on MONDAY, the 29th day of May.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th of May, 1871.

Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.......$8,818,867 65

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE CLEVELAND AND Pittsburg Railroad Company have declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at this office, on the 15th of May prox., free of Government tax.

The transfer-books will close on Monday, the 1st of May, and reopen the 16th of May.
GEO. P. FITCH,
Secretary of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held here this day, a Dividend of One per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 12th to 18th inclusive.
L. J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen, second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for iron buildings of any design, and generally to do all kinds of architectural iron work in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply to 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID ANY person leaving with cashier of Merchants' National Bank a PASS-BOOK on that Bank, and also one on Union Trust Company, belonging to J. HOWARD KING, and lost about two weeks ago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, consisting of dapple brown pony, black points, 14½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness, fine style and action, perfectly safe for lady or child to ride or drive, warranted to stand by the steam-cars; also, shifting-top basket phaeton and harness, from one of the best City makers; but little used, in perfect order; also, small child's pony, 47 inches high, broken to saddle and harness, warranted sound and kind, free from vice or tricks. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 276 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—A BAY ST. LAWRENCE MARE, sixteen hands, 8 years old; is very fast; a sound, quiet horse; no tricks; owner parts with her owing to absence this Summer and next. Apply to ALFRED BOOTH, No. 57 Broad-st.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

PONY PHAETON FOR SALE—MADE by Brewster; in perfect order; seat under body; cannot upset. Apply at No. 391 3d-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms handsomely and newly furnished, to let (first floor); also single rooms; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House; overlooking Madison Square, No. 7, West 25th-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241 WEST.—Handsome airy rooms, singly or en suite, on parlor, second and third floors, with or without board; large, pleasant rooms at $16 and $25 for two; location unsurpassed.

NO. 46 WEST 14TH-ST.—ENTIRE third floor, consisting of four rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board, to a family or party of gentlemen; also, large room on fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR floor with moderate improvements, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Inquire at No. 263 4th-av., near 21st-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let; also, reception-room, very desirable as a physician's office, at No. No. 30 East 19th-st., near Broadway; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, or man and wife, with or without board; a first-class house; at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS without board for gentlemen at No. 118 Macdougal-st.; terms moderate; house and location first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO young men with a private family, without board. 16 Varick-place, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR FLOOR—furnished, and many other rooms, at No. 17 Waverley-place.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with or without board, at 22 Waverley-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARRY HOUSE.
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.)

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N.Y.

LARCHMONT HOUSE.

This house, formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq., beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, will be open for the reception of guests on June 1. Fine bathing, boating and fishing. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Larchmont Company, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

WILCOX HOUSE, LUZERNE, N. Y.

To let, for the Summer, a few choice rooms, including two private parlors; very desirable; also three cottages adjoining; three, five and eight rooms, with board; conveniently located, with trees, grass and shrubbery; prices only $14 per week; children half price. Address J. P. WILCOX, Luzerne.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF the Housatonic River, two and three-quarter hours' distant from the City by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding scenery; fine driving, facilities for salt-water bathing, &c.; good stabling if required; references exchanged. Address W. C. D., Box No. 1,682 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE SEA-SIDE board, at Shrewsbury, five miles north of Long Branch, for about three small families; fine sandy shore for bathing, boating, &c., right in front of the house; table and attendance equal to the hotels; stabling, &c., terms, $10 to $14 per week. Address E. DARROW, Red Bank Post-office, N. J.

DESIRABLE SEA-SIDE BOARD IN a healthy and convenient location on Long Island; garden, shade, first-class table, with fresh milk, eggs, &c., in abundance; terms moderate to first-class persons. For particulars apply to E. W. BULLINGER, No. 75 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, Jr., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—HOUSE now open. JAMES G. ROE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains, 8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS,
FROM $15 TO $40,
FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE.

Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

Last week of the most brilliant and unprecedented SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
HOUSES CROWDED BY THE ELITE.
L. ALBITES.......DIRECTOR
WEDNESDAY, EIGHTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT. By general request,
FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.
KELLOGG, HIMELA, VILLANI,
ORLANDINI, SUSINI.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
SICILIAN VESPERS.
SATURDAY—LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Seats at Academy, Schirmer's, 701, and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, LAST NIGHT.
FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.
KELLOGG, HIMELA, CAROSELLI, ORLANDINI.
Seats secured at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK
of the
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
RANDALL'S THUMB.
NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
The piece presented with
A POWERFUL CAST.
RANDALL'S THUMB
EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriage may be ordered — Evening, 10:40 P. M.; Matinee, 4 P. M.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
and members of
WALLACK'S COMPANY,
in
"THE LIAR,"
followed by
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan.......Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. Augustin Daly
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
BYRON'S
NEW ORIGINAL COMEDY
of
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS,
with
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS as Sir Simon Simple, Mr. W. DAVIDGE as Mould, Mr. DE VERE as Murgatroyd, Mr. GEO. PARKES as Fred. Grantley, Mr. BASCOMB as Marker, Miss LINDA DIETZ as Miss Felicia, Miss FANNY MORANT as Mrs. Merton, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT as Mrs. Mould, and Miss VOLMER as Jenny.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
Box sheet open twelve days in advance.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

23d-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
FOURTH EUTERPE CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, AT 8 P. M.,
With the assistance of the following artists, (in part members of the Society:)
Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto,
Miss SARAH BARRON, Contralto,
Mr. EUGENE CLARK, Tenor,
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Baritone,
Mr. CARL FERNINGER, Violin,
Mr. WM. MASON, Piano-forte,
Mr. JOS. LEWENBERG, Violin,
Mr. GEO. MATZKA, Viola,
Mr. GEO. BRANNES, Violoncello,
And full EUTERPE CHORUS.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. To be had at Schirmer, Pond, Schubert, Ditson, Pattison's, Gordon's, and at the door.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
TUESDAY, MAY 16, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
HOWARD MISSION
AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
IN THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1871.
Doors open at 6½. Music by Grafulla's Select Band, from 7 to 7½.
The President will take the chair at 7½.
PROGRAMME.
1. Singing—"I Will Arise."
2. Prayer.
3. Singing—"Alpine Echo."
4. Music by the band.
5. Address by the President, A. S. Hatch.
6. Singing—"Where the Light so Merrily."
7. Report by the Treasurer, Wm. Phelps.
8. Music by the band.
9. Singing, &c., by the Infant Class.
10. Music by the band.
11. Address by Rev. Dr. Henson, of Philadelphia.
12. Grand Hallelujah Chorus.
13. Address by the Supt., Rev. W. C. Van Meter.
14. Singing—"Scatter Seeds of Kindness."
15. Music by the band.
16. Anthem—"The Earth is the Lord's."
17. Music by the band.
18. Beautiful Glees and Songs, by the children.
Benediction.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, OF New-York, and Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, of Brooklyn, will address the Sabbath-schools that meet in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, (16th-st., near 8th-av.,) on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

LECTURES.

MRS. H. B. O'LEARY, M. D., WILL commence a course of lectures, for ladies only, at Apollo Hall, THURSDAY, May 18, at 3 P. M. The subjects will be fully illustrated by a very extensive collection of models, manikins, &c., which she selected with great care while in Europe.

INSTRUCTION.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N.Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 121 East 31st-st., between Lexington and Fourth avs. Terms from time of entrance.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, TEACHING THE HIGHER English branches, French, German and music, desires a situation. Address R. P., Post-office Box No. 483, Wilmington, Del.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

ON AND AFTER MAY 4,
STEAMERS SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM AND SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M.
Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st. each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.
Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 landing only at 120th-st.
Time, thirty-five minutes each way.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	1 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th	9:00 A.M.
Saturday, 13th	3 P. M.	Friday, 12th	11:00 A.M.
Tuesday, 16th	3 P. M.	Monday, 15th	1:30 P.M.
Wednesday, 17th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	6:45 A.M.
Thursday, 18th	3 P. M.	Thursday, 18th	7:00 A.M.
Friday, 19th	3 P. M.	Friday, 19th	7:00 A.M.

CHANGE OF TIME.—THE STEAM-BOAT MARY POWELL, on and after SATURDAY, May 20, will leave Vestry-st. Pier daily at 3 P. M., making usual landings, (except New-Hamburg.) Returning, leave Rondout at 5:15 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:15; Milton, 6:30; Newburg, 7; Cornwall, 7:15; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens, 7:45, arriving at New-York at 10:30.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY and Troy steamers Pier No. 39 North River, one block below Desbrosses-st., Jersey Ferry; passage only 50 cents, connecting with railroads for the West and North every evening (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; returning leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.
"The old popular long-established evening line."

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

WINTER'S TALE.
FOURTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Shakespeare's grand romantic play of the
WINTER'S TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH
AUTOLYCUS,
with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.
N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, AT 1½.
THIRD MATINEE
OF
WINTER'S TALE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Second Week of the Signal and Brilliant Hit of
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
KIT, KIT, KIT, | THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER, | KIT, KIT, KIT,
With its great tableaux nightly encored.
I.—The abduction of Kit's little daughter.
II.—The "little difficulty" at the St. Louis Hotel.
III.—The levee scene with its singing and dancing.
IV.—The departure of the Medora.
V.—The $9,000 game of "bluff."
VI.—Kit's recognition of little Alice.
VII.—The explosion of the Medora.
VIII.—The great bowie-knife duel.
General admission, 75 cents. Family circle, 50 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.......Mr. J. E. Hayes
Acting Manager.......Mr. J. H. Selwyn
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
Every evening during the week, and also for Matinees, will be presented, after careful preparation, a new adaptation of Harrison Ainsworth's celebrated novel, entitled
JACK SHEPPARD,
in a prologue and four acts, illustrative of Cruikshank's celebrated pictures. New scenic effects by Mr. Hayes and Mr. Johnson. The cast of characters will include Mr. G. L. FOX as Owen Wood, and a powerful company.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Production of F. G. Maeder's new three-act drama of
HELP! | Written expressly for | HELP!
HELP! | Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY. | HELP!
HELP! | Three distinct dialects, | HELP!
HELP! | German, Irish, Ethiopian. | HELP!
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.
This, and every evening during the week,
Theodore Thomas and his famous orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, 28TH-ST. OPERA-HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY. Undeniable success of the new troupe. Nearly the entire programme nightly encored. An entire new performance this week. This week, first appearance of the great song and dance artist, CINCINNATUS.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Has the honor of announcing that
HER GRAND FAREWELL
MATINEE CONCERT
AND LAST APPEARANCE,
Prior to her return to Europe, will take place
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 17,
On which occasion
MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Will be assisted by the renowned violinist
MR. OLE BULL
and
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,
With his full
GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION.......ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets, and reserved seats (fifty cents extra) can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway, the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, at all the principal music-stores, and at the ticket-office of the Hall. Commences at 2 o'clock.

OLE BULL

respectfully announces
ONE GRAND CONCERT
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 18.
He will be assisted by
THE FULL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
and by eminent artists.
THE OLE BULL GRAND PIANO
will be introduced, and will with its own voice interpret its claims to the confidence and approval of the musical world and the public at large. Tickets may be procured at Fifth-avenue Hotel, Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway; Mr. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Mr. Ruling's ticket agent, No. 114 Broadway, near Wall-st.

MR. JOHN BANVARD, THE EMINENT artist, poet and traveler, will deliver a lecture upon Jerusalem and its sieges historically contrasted with the siege of Paris, at Alexander Chapel, King-st., THIS EVENING.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The twelfth annual commencement of the Law School of Columbia College will be held at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, May 16, at 8 o'clock P. M. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the members of the Graduating Class, and the annual prizes will be awarded. An address will be delivered before the Alumni of the Law School, by W. H. INGERSOLL, Esq., and valedictory oration by WM. MITCHELL, Jr., Esq., and an address before the Graduating Class by Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 8, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of members and the election of directors of this institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 16, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st. The train leaving 30th-st. at 1½ o'clock will stop at the grounds of the Institution.
CHARLES A. STODDARD,
Secretary pro tem.

A FAREWELL MEETING OF THREE missionary ladies to Japan will be held in Dr. Budington's Church, corner Remsen and Henry sts., Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY, 17th, at 2 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Manufacturers of CABINET ORGANS, Warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be *the best in the world*, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices—*fixed and invariable*—$50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $1,075, and upward. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *free*. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

RAVEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON, are manufacturing their celebrated PIANO-FORTES at their old-established factory and warerooms, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door below Grand-st. Will sell at reduced prices. An assortment of second-hand Pianos for sale at low prices.

BACON & KARR, (LATE RAVEN & BACON,) piano-forte manufacturers, are now offering their elegant pianos at extraordinary bargains.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 255 GREENE-ST., NEAR 8TH-ST.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of SMITH, SKEEL & HENRY is dissolved by limitation. Each of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
THOMAS U. SMITH,
RUFUS R. SKEEL,
PHILIP HENRY, Jr.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

The subscriber will continue the business of Smith, Skeel & Henry on his own account.
PHILIP HENRY, Jr.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF WM. EVERDELL'S SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. EVERDELL, Jr.,
HENRY EVERDELL,
FRANCIS EVERDELL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

WM. EVERDELL, Jr., and HENRY EVERDELL having purchased the interest of FRANCIS EVERDELL, will continue the business under the old firm name, "WM. EVERDELL'S SONS," and are alone entitled to sign in liquidation.
WM. EVERDELL, Jr.,
HENRY EVERDELL.
No. 104 FULTON-ST.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers fine marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane; all kinds stationery, printing and blank-books, at low prices.

THE PUTNAM MURDER.

Trial of William Foster Commenced Before Judge Cardozo.

Five Jurors Obtained Yesterday—Demeanor of the Prisoner and Incidents of the Day—The Case to be Pressed to a Speedy Conclusion.

Long before the hour appointed for the arraignment of William Foster, charged with the murder of Avery D. Putnam, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, the stairway and corridors leading to the Court-room were crowded with citizens anxious to obtain places whence to witness the proceedings of the day. When the doors were opened the comparatively small space outside the bar, which was reached from the main entrance, was quickly filled, and principally by those having summons to appear as jurymen in the case. Shortly after 10 o'clock the accused was brought in by the private entrance, and was given a seat beside Judge Stuart, his counsel, which he retained throughout the protracted session. When brought into Court, and during the entire day, he was almost unnaturally composed, for at no moment was there the least expression of concern upon his countenance. He was decently dressed in a full suit of black, and was almost the last person among the hundreds congregated in the Court-room who would have been selected as the one accused of the crime about to be subjected to the test of judicial inquiry. As soon as Judge Cardozo appeared and took his seat Court was opened with the usual formalities. The business of the day was approached without formality by Judge Garvin stating that he was ready, upon the part of the people, to proceed with the trial of Wm. Foster, charged with the murder of Avery D. Putnam. Judge Stuart stated that he was ready, upon the part of the prisoner, but that he was forced to ask the Court to assign him associate counsel. Judge Cardozo asking if one would be sufficient, and receiving an affirmative reply, assigned Mr. Willard O. Bartlett to the case, and that gentleman took his seat beside Judge Stuart and the prisoner.

The calling of the regular panel was begun, after Luther R. Marsh, Esq., and Sterling Smith, Esq., had been sworn to judge as to the qualifications of jurors upon challenges for juror. The first name called was Solomon Anderson, and the owner, having been sworn, admitted that he read the newspapers, but denied that he had ever heard of this case, and was thereupon promptly rejected by mutual consent. The next two called were challenged peremptorily by the defense, but the fourth called was Mr. Benjamin Hendrickson, an employe of the Bureau of Assessments, living at No. 322 West Eleventh-street, who was found competent, was accepted by both sides and sworn as the first of the jury. Several others were examined and rejected; but the second juror, Robert Y. Martin, merchant, No. 49 Fulton-street, was obtained without much difficulty, and being sworn, took his seat beside his associate. Francis McSwiggan, being examined, thought he had conscientious scruples as to capital punishment, and, after a lengthy examination, was asked by Judge Cardozo: "Does your objection rest upon your conscience?" He answered in the affirmative, and was thereupon excluded by the Court, and the wary counsel for the defense took an exception. Eleven other persons were then called and examined, ten of whom were rejected for principal cause and the other challenged peremptorily for the defense.

Mr. Vandervoort then announced that the regular panel of thirty-two was exhausted, and was about to proceed to call names from the additional panel of 500, previously ordered by the Court, when Judge Stuart rose and read a challenge to the array, in substance, as follows:

And now, on this day, to wit, on the 15th day of May, 1871, the said William Foster, in his own proper person, and the jurors impaneled under and by virtue of the said order of the said Court also came, and thereupon the said William Foster challenges the array of the said panel, because, he says: *First*—That the said jurors were illegally drawn by the Clerk of the City and County of New-York from the petit jury-box, in his office, and were so drawn and arrayed, and have been by the Sheriff of the County of New-York summoned to attend the Court as jurors, without authority of law, and without any sufficient, lawful, and competent order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, duly made, because he says that the term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer began and opened on the first Monday of May, 1871, which was the first day of the term of the Court; that on the first day of the term no order was made by the Court for any additional jurors to attend, or for any extra panel of jurors to be drawn by, nor had any previous Circuit Court or Court of Oyer and Terminer made any order directing the Clerk to draw and array an extra panel of jurors or any additional jurors for the said Court at this present term thereof, but he says that the jurors drawn and arrayed in the said panel were so drawn and arrayed and were summoned to attend the Court by the Sheriff, under and in pursuance of a certain order of the Court, made in open Court, on Thursday, the fourth day of May, 1871, (the same being the fourth day of the term and the fourth day of the sitting of the Court. And that no other or different order for jurors to be drawn and summoned to attend has been made at the present term, and that the panel now returned was arranged by the Clerk, and the jurors were summoned by the Sheriff wholly in virtue of the order above specified, and that the Clerk and Sheriff had no authority in law whatsoever, in the premises, except as conferred upon them by the order

Second—That at the time the order above specified was made, there were in attendance at the Court more than 100 jurors of the number duly drawn and summoned appeared in Court; when the order was so made, more than 100 ballots containing the names of jurors then attending Court remained undrawn, from which a jury for the trial of the indictment might have been selected; and that when the order was made, the jurors so attending had not been discharged from further attendance at said Court, but were then and there present, and in all respects competent jurors for the trial of the indictment.

Third—That the order above specified was afterward, on the 4th day of May, 1871, issued to the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and it thereupon became and was the duty of the Clerk to draw from the petit jury-box in his office, in the manner provided by law, 500 jurors to attend Court, and to keep and take minutes of the drawing of 500 jurors, and to deliver the certified copy of such minutes to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and the Clerk had no authority in law to draw from the said box, and certify as aforesaid, a greater number of jurors than 500 jurors, that the Clerk of the City and County of New-York did thereupon, on the 5th day of May, 1871, draw from the said petit jury-box 500 jurors, to wit: and having so drawn these 500 jurors he did illegally and with intent to injure and prejudice the said William Foster in his cause, designedly omit to certify a copy of the minutes of the drawing of the 500 jurors and to deliver the said copy to the Sheriff, and did afterward to wit: in the day last aforesaid illegally, designedly, and with the intent aforesaid draw from the said box another juror, to wit, Graham Youngs, and did illegally enter Graham Youngs upon the minutes of the said drawing of the 500 jurors aforesaid as the names of the 500 jurors and the said minutes so containing the names of 501 jurors, the Clerk did then and there deliver to the Sheriff, as a certified copy of the minutes of the drawing, which copy then and there contained the name of the said Graham Youngs, with his additions and place of residence, and specified that he had been drawn as a juror, and the Sheriff thereupon proceeded to summon, and did summon in the manner prescribed by law, 501 jurors in said certified copy of the minutes of such drawing named.

Stripped of its legal technicality, this document meant that there had been an error made in the office of the County Clerk, by which 501 names had been drawn instead of 500. Judge Garvin was about to argue the first and second points of the challenge, when Judge Cardozo said it was not necessary to consider them, but he would listen to argument upon the other point. Judge Garvin then said that it was entirely clear to his mind that the third challenge to the array was of such a character that it could be dismissed without examination. His attention had been called to the matter a day or two ago, and upon examination he found two names precisely alike, but separated by some hundreds of other names, and if it should prove that these mean two different persons, it was entirely clear to his mind that the fact would vitiate the array. It had occurred to him, however, that if the Court struck off the last name upon the array it might be sufficient to relieve the case of a difficulty manifestly created by a mere clerical error.

Judge Cardozo then, considering the point, said that it was very unfortunate that so trivial an error, evidently committed by an assistant of the County Clerk, should have been made. He was impressed with the belief that it does not cause a valid objection. The only similar case he knew of was one in which a panel of twenty four was ordered, a panel of but twenty-three was drawn. The Judge presiding at the Oyer and Terminer overruled the challenge to the array and held the panel good, but as the Supreme Court in *banc* set aside the verdict on another ground, that question was not definitely passed upon. It is of great importance in this case that whatever is done during its progress shall be done safely and properly, and as verdicts have been at times set aside upon very trivial and insignificant grounds, and he was not disposed, whatever his individual opinion upon this novel question might be, to run the hazard of having the trial an abortive one. If, therefore, this challenge were persisted in on the second ground on which it was placed, he would sustain it and quash the array, and would order a new panel, returnable Tuesday morning. It was a matter of exceeding regret, because he was satisfied his duty required him to keep the jurors together from the moment they were sworn in the box. And inasmuch as two have been already impaneled, it would necessitate their being withdrawn from their families for a brief interval of time more than otherwise might have been. Nevertheless, it was the right of the prisoner to interpose this challenge. Being interposed, he would sustain it, and order a new panel, returnable Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Everybody expected an immediate adjournment except those who best knew the adroitness of the counsel for defense in interposing the technicalities of the law between a criminal and his punishment. A brief consultation ensuing between Messrs. Stuart and Bartlett, the latter rose and saying that they did not desire to be captious, withdrew the objection the Court had just sustained, but insisted on the other. This was overruled as trivial; the defense took an exception, and having thus laid broad and deep the foundations for an appeal, and, as they hoped, the reversal of any verdict against the prisoner, permitted the calling of the additional panel to proceed.

The first two called were not present, the second, third and fourth were rejected for principal cause, and the sixth was accepted and sworn as a juror, being John E. Hoagland, lime-dealer at No. 330 West-street, who resides at No. 19 Cottage-place, which is four doors from the late residence of the murdered man, but this fact was not elicited, as the juror was not asked his residence. Eleven persons were then rejected for cause, and the twelfth being declared competent, was challenged for favor, and the challenge sustained by the triers. The next called was excused for cause, then several, among whom were Edwin Booth and Augustin Daly, did not answer; there were many more excused for cause, one was challenged peremptorily, and the fourth juror was only obtained after fifty-three had been dismissed. This was Hiram C. Rogers, assistant cashier at No. 58 Broadway, who resides at No. 2 West Thirty-ninth-street, who, being sworn, took his seat in the jury-box. Thirty-seven more were examined, and found incompetent before the fifth juror was obtained, in the person of Samuel Dowding, fur manufacturer, at No. 85 Fourth-avenue, and the examination of eight others, all of whom were declared incompetent on examination for principal cause, concluded the labors of the day.

In the examination of the 142 persons put upon the stand to answer as to their qualifications to serve as jurors, there were only two who had not read of the case in the newspapers, and who had not either impressions or opinions as to the case. The distinction between these two was very nicely drawn in every instance but especially so in the case of a gentleman supposed to be Theodore Parks Boucher, as he came to the stand in answer to the name. Upon examination for principal cause, he was declared competent, was then challenged for favor, and his competency was referred to the triers. Judge Stuart spoke learnedly and at length upon the point, and was followed by Judge Garvin with equal learning and length. At the conclusion of the speech of the latter it was discovered that the gentleman on the stand was not Theodore Parks Boucher, but Theodore Tirshhur, and all this time was wasted, as he was directed to stand aside until his own name was called. As a whole, those upon the panel were gentlemen of intelligence, and they had been drawn, without exception, from the ranks of respectable citizens.

At 4½ o'clock, when 105 from the additional panel had been examined, Judge Cardozo announced that he was disposed to adjourn for the day. To-morrow he would come to Court prepared to sit all night if it was demanded by the exigencies of the case, or was desired by counsel, or if it was needed to exhaust the additional panel. He then stated to the jurors that comfortable quarters would be provid them, as it was necessary to keep them together, and gave them the caution as to keeping their minds unbiased which is usual in such cases. The Court then, after a continuous session of six hours, adjourned until this morning at 10½ o'clock, and the audience having been allowed to disperse, the prisoner was quietly removed to the Tombs.

The following are the jurors thus far sworn in the case:

Benjamin Hendrickson, Bureau of Assessments; residence, No. 322 West Eleventh-street.

Robert Y. Martin, merchant, No. 49 Fulton-street.

John E. Hoagland, merchant, No. 330 West-street; residence, No. 19 Cottage-place.

Hiram C. Rogers, assistant cashier, No. 58 Broadway; residence, No. 2 West Thirty-ninth-street.

Samuel Dowding, fur manufacturer, No. 85 Fourth-avenue.

Robbed on a Street-Car.

Erwin Hanke was yesterday afternoon riding on the front platform of a street-car, in Walker-street, when Michael Kelly and another jostled against him and abstracted from the inside pocket of his vest a wallet, containing $4 50 in money and a number of very valuable papers. The thieves then leaped off the platform, followed by Hanke, who shouted "stop-thief" until Kelly was captured. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs and held for trial by Justice Hogan.

BAR ADMISSIONS.

New Rules of the Court of Appeals Relative to the Admission of Attorneys, Solicitors and Counselors to the Bar.

The following are the rules and regulations established by the Judges of the Court of Appeals in relation to the admission of attorneys, solicitors and counselors in the Courts of this State, under the provisions of chapter 486, laws of 1871:

Rule 1. No person shall be permitted to practice as an attorney, solicitor or counselor in any Court of Record in this State, without a regular admission and license by the Supreme Court at a General Term thereof. To obtain such admission and license, except in cases otherwise provided for by said act, the person applying must be examined under direction of the Court. The time for examination of persons applying to be admitted as attorneys, solicitors and counselors shall be Thursday of the first week of each General Term in the several departments; and the time for taking the oath of office shall be on such day thereafter as the Court may direct.

Rule 2.—To entitle an applicant to an examination he must prove to the Court: 1. That he is a citizen of the United States, and that he is twenty-one years of age and a resident of the department within which the application is made, and that he has not been examined in any other department for admission and license within three months immediately preceding which proof may be made by his own affidavit of the facts.

2. That he is a person of good moral character, by the certificates of the attorneys with whom he has passed his clerkship, but which certificate shall not be deemed conclusive evidence, and the Court must be satisfied on this point, after a full examination and inquiry.

3. That he has served the clerkship, or pursued the substituted course of study prescribed by the rules as requisite to an examination. The clerkship may be proved by the certificate of the attorneys with whom the same was served, or in case of their death or removal from the State, by such other evidence as shall be satisfactory to the Court.

The proof of any time of study allowed as a substitute for any part of the clerkship required by these rules shall be by the certificate of the teacher or President of the Faculty under whose instruction the person has studied, together with the affidavit of the applicant. The proof must be satisfactory to the presiding Judge of the Court, who alone shall make the order allowing a deduction from the regular term of clerkship and reason of such studies.

Rule 3. No person shall be admitted to examination as attorney, solicitor, or counselor unless he shall have served a regular clerkship of three years in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court after the age of seventeen years.

Rule 4. It shall be the duty of the attorney with whom the clerkship shall be commenced to file a certificate in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals certifying that the person has commenced a clerkship with him, and the clerkship shall be deemed to have commenced on the day of the filing of the certificate. A copy of the certificate certified by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, with the date of the filing thereof, shall be produced to the Court at the time of an application for examination.

Rule 5. When a clerkship has already commenced, or shall have commenced before these rules take effect, the certificate required by the preceding rule, verified by the affidavit of the attorney stating the time of the actual commencement of such clerkship, may be filed at any time before the 1st day of November next.

Rule 6. It shall be the duty of an attorney to give a clerk, when he shall leave his office, a certificate stating his moral character, the time of clerkship which he has passed with him, and the period which has been allowed him for vacation. Not more than three months shall be allowed for vacation in any year. The term of clerkship will be computed by the calendar year, and any person applying for admission, whose period of clerkship shall expire during the term at which the application shall be made, will be admitted to examination at the customary day of the same term.

Rule 7. Any portion of time, not exceeding one year, actually spent in regular attendance upon the law lectures in the University of New-York, Cambridge University, or the law school connected with Yale College, or a law school connected with any college or university of this State, having a department organized with competent professors and teachers in which instruction in the science of law is given, shall be allowed, in lieu of an equal period of clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney in the Supreme Court.

Rule 8. Persons who have been admitted and who have practiced three years as attorneys in the highest Courts of law in another State, may be admitted without examination to practice as attorneys, solicitors and counselors in the Courts of this State. But such persons must have become residents of this State before applying for admission, and must bring a letter of recommendation from one of the Judges of the highest Court of law in the State from which they come.

Rule 9. These rules shall take effect on the 1st day of June, 1871.

These rules from the Court of Appeals have carried consternation to the ranks of the young men who intended to apply for admission to the Bar in June. Leading lawyers speak well of this new mandate, and opine that it will have a healthy influence upon the Bar of the future.

The Paterson Injunction Case.

Chancellor Zabriskie yesterday heard the arguments in the Paterson injunction case, at Jersey City. Mayor Tuttle and a number of the Republican Aldermen were present. The complainants charge that the refusal to acknowledge Mr. Peter Kelley as a member of the Board is illegal; that Kelley is a member under the provisions of the former charter, and that he is not disqualified by the new charter. They allege that, being a member, eight Aldermen do not constitute a quorum, and consequently any acts passed by them are invalid. It is further claimed that the passage of two ordinances to borrow $25,000 and to issue $100,000 in bonds, is illegal, the charter stating that no moneys shall be expended except by votes of two-thirds of the Board.

In reply, the defendants acknowledge the charges, but deny their illegality. While Mr. Kelley is not disqualified by the new charter, the Eighth Ward, which he represents, has more than double the amount of territory and more than twice the number of voters than a year ago. Therefore Kelley cannot be presumed to represent this ward as at present constituted. They, therefore, claim to have a majority of the members of the Board. They further hold that the ordinances were not illegal, since they were only for the raising of money in accordance with acts of the last Legislature, and did not in any way look toward expenditure.

The Chancellor thought as the case was exceedingly important, and as his decision would not in any case be final, but subject to appeal, it would be advisable to refer the entire matter at once to the Supreme Court. He therefore authorized the issuing of City bonds to the amount of $30,000, such moneys being necessary to meet the interest due on bonds on June 1, and referred the case directly to the Supreme Court.

METHODIST PREACHERS.

Supremacy of the General Conference—Address by Rev. Dr. Curry.

The weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers, held yesterday, was one of the most numerously attended for many weeks, as it was expected that Rev. Dr. Curry would speak on subjects of very great interest to the whole Methodist body. Rev. Dr. Crawford presided. After brief addresses from various gentlemen on matters of minor importance,

Rev. Dr. Curry proceeded to show the independence of the Methodist body and the power exercised by the General Conference. He said for three or four years the name of John Wesley appeared on the minutes of the American Methodists as head of their Church. They promised to be subject to him in all things relating to Church government, accepting him as their Bishop, for five successive years, and then they deposed him at the General conference, by simply omitting his name from the minutes. Mr. Wesley appointed a Bishop for American Methodists, but one State Conference did not concur, another deferred action, and the appointment was not confirmed until the General Conference met—though all this time Mr. Wesley claimed the right of appointing Bishops. There was a discrepancy between Mr. Wesley and the American Methodists on that point. Another point to which the speaker directed attention was the absolute power over the Episcopate by the General Conference—they could put the Bishop out of his place or abolish the office. The speaker cited several interesting documents, among them Coke and Asbury's documents, Jesse Lee's memoirs, and Dr. Durbin's treatise on the Episcopacy, and John Dickens' treatise. There was nothing to be found, search the books through and through, showing that a Bishop is appointed for life, or during good behavior. The delegated Conference of 1872 will have power to displace every Bishop and appoint them annually if they choose. The laying on of Episcopal hands could not make a minister. When he himself was ordained, he told his Bishop so. It might be a decent ceremony if superstition did not creep in—the brazen serpent was a good thing until people began to worship it, and then it was broken up. [Applause.] He held the radical position that there are only two classes of Christians—the laity and the ministers. The Roman Church allowed the laity to baptize. Limiting the terms of office is one of the conditions of free government. What would the navy be if an efficient Admiral could not be retired and prevented from leading the flag-ship into battle? When the supreme authority comes together it should hold all those offices in its hands for redistribution. He denied that the Bishops hold judicial authority.

An interesting debate followed, in which most of the speakers seemed to concur with the views of Rev. Dr. Curry.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Broadway Widening Commission—What the Commissioners Desire to Obtain—List of Claims Filed.

At 2 P. M., yesterday, pursuant to advertisement, Messrs. A. T. Stewart, John Q. Jones and James S. Hennessy, the Commissioners for widening Broadway, met in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Stewart, having taken the chair, said:

Gentlemen—We are now prepared to hear the claim of every person owning land to be taken for the widening and straightening of Broadway from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth streets, but before hearing we require that a written statement of claim be filed with one of the clerks of the Commission. The parties will then be called and heard in order. We do not at present propose to hear any parties except those owning lands to be taken; all others interested in the proceedings will be heard at a future day, after we have made our preliminary report of estimates and assessment. Our principal object at the present time is to learn the views and opinions of the various owners respecting the value of the land to be taken by these proceedings. We have also to request that all owners will send in their abstracts of titles or deeds, or deliver them to one of our clerks for examination. This is specially important in all cases where there has been a change of ownership or interest since the former Commissioners made their report. The offices of this Commission are at No. 265 Broadway, room No. 7, where all papers may be left, and the maps heretofore made may be seen and examined.

The clerk, Mr. Hilton, then read the following list of claims and protests already filed, and said that if any of the persons named in the list were present, the Commissioners would hear them:

Metropolitan Gas Company, L. F. Von Holsten, S. B. Hoffman, George Ross, John Werther, Chas. Johnson, Daniel Garrison, John Hunger, Ely White, Wm. H. & Charles Gedney, John D. Voorhies, Alex. R. Phyfe.

No one having answered, the Commissioners waited for half an hour, when the list was again read, and the Commissioners then adjourned to 2 P. M. today.

It seems that the majority of the claimants are of the opinion that the present Commission has no legal power to make awards, and consequently decline to recognize them.

Naval Intelligence.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga* will leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard today, bound to Annapolis. Her armament consists of eight eight-inch shell guns and two sixty-pounder rifles. She takes out a detachment of men for the sloop-of-war *Constellation*, so that her crew will consist of about 160 men. The following is her temporary list of officers: Commander, Chester Hatfield; Lieutenant-Commander, E. T. Woodward; Lieutenants, G. W. De Long, Joseph Marthon; Master, E. W. Bridge; Passed Assistant Surgeon, George F. Winslow; Passed Assistant Paymaster, E. N. Whitehouse; Assistant Surgeon, —— Yancey; Boatswain, Charles Hawkins; Gunner, C. C. Neil; Sail-maker, G. S. Haskins.

The tender *Catalpa*, in charge of Pilot Hill, accompanies the *Saratoga*, and will bring back the officers, who deliver her to the Naval Academy officials.

The Equipment Bureau of the Navy-yard have housed the *Tennessee's* top-gallant-masts, and she awaits further orders from Washington.

The *Wachusett* has all her upper masts at place and rigging set up. Her armament will consist of two eleven-inch and four nine-inch shell guns and one sixty-pounder rifle. She will be ready for sea on the 15th of June.

Work on the United States frigate *Minnesota* has by order been entirely suspended.

The Female Brokers and Their Blood Relations.

Col. Blood, alias Dr. Harvey, was brought up for examination yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Annie Claflin, mother of the female brokers of Broad-street. The Court was crowded during the proceedings, and the evidence adduced was of such a character as to be unfit for publication. On the question of assault, it appeared from the testimony of the complainant that she had frequent occasion to complain of the management of the Broad-street firm, and Mr. Blood's connection with it, which induced the latter to use repeated threats against her life. On one occasion, she alleged, he threatened to take her life, and would have undoubtedly carried his threat into execution but for the interference of her daughters. Mrs. Dr. Starr, another daughter of the complainant, corroborated this evidence, but the defendant, in his own behalf, testified that he never made or proposed to execute such threats. Judge Ledwith, who vainly endeavored to exclude the improper features of the case as irrelevant, adjourned the matter to 3 o'clock today.

The New-Jersey Railroad Lease.

The Committee of the Directors of the New-Jersey United Railroad Companies have had another meeting for the purpose of amending the terms of the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Committee fully determined upon the details, and prepared the lease for the stockholders, to whom it will be submitted early next week. In the meantime the Board of Directors of the United Companies will have a meeting at Trenton on the 19th inst. to decide whether or not the lease shall be recommended to the stockholders.

Fifth Assembly District Colored Republican Association.

The Fifth Assembly District Colored Republican Association met at Spring-street Hall, No. 242 Spring-street, last evening, T. S. W. Titus in the chair, Andrew W. Keeling acting as Secretary. Messrs. T. S. W. Titus, Geo. W. Francis, James H. Lewis, Henry G. Smith and George W. Myers were elected delegates to represent the district in a Colored Republican General Committee, now forming "to take active measures in the coming campaign." The resignation of Mr. Charles S. Reasin, Secretary, was accepted, and after addresses by Messrs. T. S. W. Titus, George W. Francis, Geo. W. Myers and Theodore Duplessis, the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Within the past week two impending accidents have been prevented by the prompt action of Superintendent McGregor, of the Department of Buildings. In the first instance the owner of the premises No. 329 Delancey-street having failed to take the necessary precaution to make the building in process of repair secure, the work, upon an inspector's report, was taken in hand by the Department and the duty discharged. In the second instance, the building No. 638 East Seventeenth-street, being reported on Thursday last by the Police as insecure and liable to fall, it was taken down by the employes of the bureau the same day, and the danger averted.

The Fifty-fifth anniversary of the New-York Sunday School Missionary Union will be held today. The schools will assemble according to Programme at 2½ P. M. The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth street, at 7½ P. M., when Addresses may be expected from Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., on "Teachers' Trials and Triumphs," and Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., on "Precept and Example," with other interesting exercises. Cards of Admission may be obtained of the Superintendents of the various Schools, or at the Depository, No. 15, Bible House.

Wm. D. Case, an Inspector of Customs, John A. Michado and H. McCrumm were brought before United States Commissioner Osborne, yesterday, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the internal revenue. It appeared that two boxes of cigarettes were placed in bond for exportation, and while in the Custom-House, or in transitu, under the control of the custom authorities, it was alleged that the defendants took the cigarettes and substituted kindling-wood in their stead. The prisoners were held in $5,000 bail each for examination.

The funeral services of Charles C. Alford took place yesterday afternoon at the Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and were attended by the members of Enterprise Lodge No. 228, F. and A. M.; Eckford Lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F., and of Company C, Twenty-second Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., to all of which organizations Mr. Alford belonged. Rev. J. W. Horne, the pastor of the church, preached the funeral sermon, after which the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was buried with Masonic honors.

While Catharine Crowley, of No. 181 Pearl-street, was passing an excavation in Clinton-street, between Monroe and Cherry streets, her dress caught in the hoops of a hogshead placed in front to prevent accidents. Becoming angry, she pushed the hogshead into the excavation. It fell on the upturned face of Carl Roulf, of No. 138 Essex-street, smashing his nose and cutting his face in a terrible manner. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The woman was arrested and locked up in the Madison-street Police-station.

The funeral of Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, whose sudden death in Paris last Winter has been already chronicled, and whose remains arrived in this City in the *Russia* on Friday, was largely attended from the residence of her father-in-law, Wm. P. Earle, Esq., yesterday. Mrs. Earle was a sister of Hon. R. C. Hutchings, Surrogate, who, owing to the sad duties thus imposed, was absent from the bench during the day.

Samuel P. Johnson while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, yesterday, cut his throat in his apartment at No. 316 Mott-street. He was taken to Police Head-quarters. The wound was a slight one, a lucky circumstance, for the surgeon who should have been in attendance was away answering a call, and nearly half an hour elapsed before the wound was dressed. Johnson was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

While a number of laborers were engaged, yesterday, in tearing down the building No. 127 Avenue C, one of the walls suddenly fell, burying three of them, named Thos. Tripley, Martin Rudolph and John Weirnan, beneath the ruins. The remaining laborers and the Police at once set to work, and after half an hour's hard labor the buried men were rescued. Strange to say, all escaped with slight injuries. They were taken home.

The Twelfth Annual Commencement of the Law School of Columbia College will be held at the Academy of Music this evening. The annual prizes will be awarded, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred on ninety-eight graduates. Addresses will be delivered by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, by W. H. Ingersall, Esq., and by William Mitchell, Jr., Esq.

Andrew Boardman, of No. 646 Sixth-street, and George Donnelly, of Avenue B and Twelfth-street, quarreled yesterday in the wood-yard at Avenue B and Eighteenth-street, where both were employed, and Donnelly stabbed Boardman in the thigh, causing a severe wound, and then escaped.

The Board of Aldermen met at noon yesterday. The only business transacted was to fix the salaries of the Excise Commissioners at $2,500 per annum, and to direct that a stand of colors be procured for the First Regiment of Cavalry.

Last evening the members of the graduating class of 1871 of Columbia College Law School presented Prof. Dwight with an elegant bronze vase. Mr. Foulke made the presentation speech, and after the response thereto the class elected a member of the Alumni Standing Committee.

The remains of an unknown man, about forty, stout built, with dark hair, dressed in black coat, corded jacket, dark pantaloons and brogan shoes, were found yesterday in the North River, off Pier No. 33, and removed to the Morgue, where Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

William Cutler, of New-Jersey, a dealer in horses, was arrested late on Saturday night for carrying a live horse on a truck in a most inhuman manner. The wheel and the ropes had cut into the flesh and caused fearful wounds. One foot was completely rotted off.

The committee of the policy-holders of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company met, last evening, at No. 27 Bowery, for the purpose of receiving the names of those policy-holders who have reason to complain of the injustice of their treatment by the Company.

Twenty-five hundred children connected with the church and mission Sunday-schools of the Collegiate Dutch Church, will celebrate their May Anniversary this afternoon in Dr. Ormiston's Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. J. B. Nicholson, wife of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, took place yesterday at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth-street. A very large number of persons were in attendance.

Dr. Ghislani J. Durant lectures at Steinway Hall in aid of the Foundling Asylum tomorrow evening. His subject is announced as a "Refutation of Propositions against the Establishment of Foundling Asylums."

An order was received from the Treasury Department, yesterday, changing the time when the transportation companies will be required to apply the new locks, from the 1st of June to the 1st of July.

In the case of "Dr." Lookup Evans, on trial in the Court of General Sessions, several witnesses were examined yesterday for the prosecution and for the defense, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

Gov. Hoffman arrived in this City yesterday morning, and was closeted with Mayor Hall for several hours, as it is rumored, in relation to the amendment to the code of procedure.

The Tammany Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District elected Wm. F. Lefferts, a Police Sergeant of the Ninth Ward, a member of their Association.

Mrs. Lincoln and her son Tad left the Everett House yesterday morning and took the express train for Chicago.

BROOKLYN.

The action of Francis L. Dalton against Henry E. Bowen, of the *Union*, for $50,000 damages for slander, came up in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, on a demurrer made by the plaintiff to the answer of the defendant, claiming that the matter set up does not constitute a matter of defense. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The Common Council met yesterday, and fixed the salary of the Registrar of Taxes at $3,500 per annum. The committee to whom the subject of permitting the South-side Railroad Co. to run steam cars through Williamsburg was referred, submitted two reports, both of which were laid on the table.

The tenth anniversary of the Howard Mission will take place this evening at the Academy of Music. Interesting addresses are expected from A. S. Hatch, Esq., Rev. W. C. Van Meter and Rev. Dr. Henson, of Philadelphia, and singing by the children of the Mission.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner Jones on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, of East New-York, who committed suicide on Sunday night by jumping from the third-story window of her residence. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Thos. Victoy, the man who, it is alleged, was instrumental in creating the riot that occurred at the corner of Court-street and Hamilton-avenue, on Sunday morning, was held, yesterday, by Justice Delmar, in $1,000 bail to answer on Monday next.

The butcher's shop of B. P. Corman, at No. 733 Atlantic-avenue, was damaged to the extent of $1,500 by fire yesterday morning. Philip Trowine's barbering establishment was, by the same fire, injured to the extent of $500.

The Excise Commissioners, during the year terminating on the 1st inst., issued 2,651 licenses, against 1,477 under the old Metropolitan system. This year, it is expected, the number will be nearly 4,000.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, a decision was rendered by Judge Gilbert in favor of the City in the Cumberland-street assessment suit.

The body of a drowned colored man was picked up at Prentice's dock, at the foot of Montgomery-street, yesterday morning.

LONG ISLAND.

On the petition of the officers of the Central Railroad Company of Long Island, (Stewart's,) Judge Barnard, yesterday, appointed Isaac Van Anden, of Brooklyn; John S. Crois, of New-York, and John C. Jackson, of Long Island City, Commissioners, to decide whether the route of the Flushing and Newtown Railroad, as laid out and filed in the Queens County Clerk's office, shall be changed. The officers of the Central Railroad claim that the proposed line of their road is laid through grounds devoted by them to depot purposes in the village of Flushing.

The grocery-store and dwelling-house belonging to A. Kissam, on Eighteenth-street, Whitestone, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday forenoon. The building was of wood, and the fire originated in the second story, owing to a defective flue. Before any of the family had any intimation of the fire, the entire upper part was in flames. The stock and building was insured in the Glen Cove Insurance Company for $1,000. Loss estimated at $6,000.

Some of the merchants of Hempstead having consented to close their stores at an early hour during the Summer season, a movement has been inaugurated by the clerks toward having all the merchants adopt a uniform time for closing their stores during the different seasons and making the time earlier than has been their custom. The movement will probably succeed.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Sunday night Mr. Henninby was assailed by four ruffians on the Paterson plank road, who handled him very roughly, and knocked him down, when, luckily, two constables came up. One of the assailants was secured, but, on their way to the Police-station, another gang of desperadoes, who had just given unsuccessful chase to a barber named Spiegel, rescued the prisoner.

A man named Charles Leinhardt became involved in some difficulty with his son and a man named Louis Leitz, at Kinney and Sayre streets, Newark, last evening, when the former stabbed him in the head with a penknife.

The forty-first monthly institute of the Newark Association of Sunday-school teachers met last evening in the South Park Presbyterian Church. The address was delivered by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., on "The Reflex Influence of Sunday-school Teaching."

The foundation stone of the First Presbyterian Church at Dunellen was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Drs. Rogers and Dutcher, of Boundbrook, and Smith, of Plainfield, officiated.

In the Mercer County Court, at Trenton, yesterday, several persons were charged on indictments found against them by the Grand Jury, among whom was William Kleman, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of manslaughter.

On Saturday evening, Wm. Parker, aged nineteen, and John White, sixteen, went to the outskirts of Newark and had a prize fight. They were accompanied by a crowd of men and boys, and fought fifteen rounds.

A Convention of the citizens of Cumberland County will be held at Bridgeton, to-morrow, to consider the adoption of the Religious amendment to the Constitution.

The body of the man who committed suicide on board a Hoboken ferry-boat last week by shooting himself was identified yesterday as that of James Hector, of Philadelphia.

J. M. Skarup, Postmaster at Malaga, Gloucester County, has been arrested by the United States authorities upon a charge of embezzlement.

Gen. Kilpatrick lectures this evening in the Jersey City Tabernacle on "Incidents and Battles of the War."

The grounds of the State Agricultural Society at Waverly will be formally opened for the season on Thursday.

The small-pox is increasing in Newark; twelve additional cases having been reported yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

Concerning Tropical Islands and Annexation the public mind is unsettled. The heads of the people, however, generally are clear, as may be abundantly proved by a visit at any time during business hours to the establishment of Knox, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Knox's handiwork is the most elegant of the kind extant. His head coverings for the present Spring are, par excellence, the hats of the period.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
City of Limerick	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Silesia	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	May 20	New-York	Glasgow.
Main	May 20	New-York	Bremen.
Calabria	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	May 20	New-York	Havre.
Queen	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA.			
Cleopatra	May 17	New-York	Havana.
Perit	May 17	New-York	St. Domingo.
Missouri	May 18	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 11¼ A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on the pier at Hoboken until 1¼ P. M. For Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, by the *City of Limerick*, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Wm. S. Jones, Mrs. Edmunds and 2 daughters, L. W. Kembie and lady, Mrs. Hossack and 4 children, Melha V. d'Frecht, Mrs. David L. Jones, Misses Mary and F. C. Jones, D. C. Jones, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Mary Watson, Miss Carrie Cornock, Miss L. E. Bigelow, F. Ellerbrock, J. Bumiller, wife, infant, mother and brother, Thomas Godfrey Jack, Miss Adelaide Keater, Miss Elise Hoffman, Mrs. Teresa Schad and 4 children, Chas. E. Messerae, E. T. Thayer, Margaret Kane, Nicholas Smith, Chas. Richards, John F. Taylor, R. W. Cleaver, Miss Alice Pillings, James M. Smith, J. F. Terry, Minnie C. Waters, Amena Wilson, Jennie Campbell, T. A. Gray, wife and child, Hugo Hoessen, For Aspinwall, &c.—Justin Schmedling, H. Uhry, D. L. Parker, Julian Luck, Mr. Clement and son, Wm. Augustine, H. Nathan and son, V. A. Garcia, Mrs. Handberg, son, 3 children and governess, C. Dellatorre, Eloy Alfaro, James Faulkner, A. Cuebar, Clarence M. Ellwyer, Dr. P. T. Reeve, Miss Susan J. Pearson, Roque O. Gliastri, Franklin Ewer, Manuel Harrara, Nicholas Hotaling, John D. O'Chirty, Isidore Solomon and wife, J. Silva and wife, and Miss Silva, Rudulpho Halsted, P. H. Van Patten.

Passengers Arrived.

May 15—*In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.*—M. C. Gumoes and child, R. J. Metcalf, Mrs. M. A. Smith, E. Warburton and 2 children, J. B. Poyet and wife, John A. Foye, A. W. Deoker, J. O'Brien, J. G. Evans and family, John Brand, J. D. Hudson, John Kemp, J. H. Parnell, J. Webb, C. Todd, Mr. Williams, Alex. Frogley, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, A. W. Perkins, Mr. Hamilton, J. L. Byrne, H. W. A. Granger, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Jane Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass and child, Mr. Taylor, B. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. Bray, Mr. Hamilton, G. A. Guild, C. H. Lepper, W. Rolper, H. W. Derby, F. Derby, Mr. Shiels, Miss Shiels, Mrs. Carter.

May 15—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.*—Sidney Simmons, Harry Percey, Jay Jarvis, V. Dillon, H. Dent, Rev. J. A. Ahearn, Miss Geragherty, Rev. Mr. Murphy.

May 15—*In steam-ship Titian, from Malta.*—Mrs. James Buchanan, Miss G. A. Buchanan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:43 | Sun sets.......7:10 | Moon rises...3:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.5:02 | Gov. Island.5:51 | Hell Gate....7:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, May 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Geo. F. Bulley; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Charmer, Lucas, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Albany, (Br.,) Watt, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Exchange, (Br.,) Churchill, Stettin, Boyd & Hincken; Prindcesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Brigs Water Lily, (Br.,) Haley, Stettin, Heney & Parker; Katie, (Dan.,) Townsend, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; James Miller, Thombs, Arroyo, P. R., Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Setagawa, Bryant, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Martha T. Pike, Howard, Nassau, B. J. Wenberg; New Dominion, (Br.,) Grucner, St. Johns, P. R., via Portland, Heney & Parker; John Rose, Howell, Demerara, S. C. Loud & Co.; Zeta Psi, Cork, Barbados, S. C. Loud & Co.; Benjamin Reed, Gregory, Barbados, H. P. Brown & Co.; Harriet Brewster, Squires, Savannah, A. Abbott.

Canal-boat C. W. Tucker, Rockwood, Oswego.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool May 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 1,331 passengers to John G. Dale. May 3, lat. 48, lon. 31 30, spoke bark Ocean, (Br.,) from Newport, for New-York; same time passed a Dutch bark, showing 2d pennant and letters B. R. V.; 9th, lat. 45 40, lon. 39 20, passed steam-ship Nemesis, hence for Liverpool; 12th, lat. 41 50, lon. 55 40, spoke ship Tasmanian, from London, for Boston; same time passed a German steamer, bound E., and a brig-rigged steamer, also bound E.; 13th, lat. 41 30, lon. 62 30, passed steam-ship Caledonia, hence for Glasgow; 14th, 225 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged and a bark-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool May 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 7, lat. 48 29, lon. 26 56, passed a National steamer bound E.; 12th, lat. 41 47, lon. 56 07, exchanged signals with steam-ship Thuringia, hence for Hamburg. The C. of B. has 984 passengers.

Steam-ship Titian, (Br.,) Buchanan, Malta April 14, Castellamare 19th, Messina 21st, Palermo 23d, and Gibraltar 27th, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Passed N. of the Azores and had light easterly winds to lat. 42 20, lon. 30; from thence strong W. and S. W. gales; May 2, lat. 39 29, lon. 20 40, passed a ship bound W., showing a signal D. P., No. 290; lat. 43 41, lon. 49 38, passed an iceberg and 2 large pieces of field-ice just awash.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Centipede, Willetts, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Ship Nuove Battiler, (Ital.,) La Cammara, Palermo Feb. 26, via Licata, 46 ds., with mdse. to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to J. Seager. May 9, lat. 34 14, lon. 69 40, passed the wreck of a vessel painted black, with white cabin-house, of about 300 tons burden, foremast standing, mainmast gone, and full of water.

Ship Pride of the Ocean, (of London,) London March 28, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship British America, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, New-Castle, Eng., 39 ds. with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Came the northern passage, and had light variable winds. April 12, lat. 49 30, lon. 21, Gustave Grau, seaman, of Finland, aged 22 years, fell from the foretopsail yard overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Favorita, Greenman, Havre April 10, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Came the southern passage, and was 25 ds. to the Banks, with strong westerly gales; since, had baffling westerly weather. May 13, 60 miles E. of Sandy Hook, spoke ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool, for New-York; 14th, off Nantucket South Shoals, spoke ship American Congress, from London, for do.

Ship American Congress, Ghiselin, London March 9, and Isle of Wight 16th, with mdse. and 13 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Herschel, (N. G.,) Fredrichs, Hamburg April 10, with mdse. and 147 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had light variable winds; had 2 deaths (children) and 1 birth on the passage.

Ship City of Montreal, Mudgett, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, from thence light winds and calms.

Ship Sunbeam, (of Quebec,) Holmes, Cardiff 48 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds to the Banks, from thence light winds and calms; in lat. 45 17, lon. 50 19, passed 3 large icebergs.

Ship Majestic, (of Boston,) Durham, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence light winds and calms.

Bark Arminda, (Port.,) Vincent, Rio Grande 56 ds., with hides to Dowley, Conners & Co. Crossed the equator April 16, in lon. 41 10; has been 9 ds. W. of Bermuda; May 8, lat. 36, lon. 71, had a gale from S. W. to N. E., lasting 48 hours, during which split sails, and shipped a sea which stove galley and filled the cabin with water.

Bark James Welsh, (of Belize, Hon.,) Hammond, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Rosetta McNeil, (of Waldoboro,) Sproul, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Sheppard Gandy & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Sadie, (of Boston,) St. Clair, Buenos Ayres 43 ds., with hides to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Bird, Perkins & Job. Crossed the equator April 24, in lon. 40; has had westerly gales for last 10 ds.

Bark Elizabeth, (Norw.,) Knudson, Santa Martha 17 ds., with mdse. to order. Has had light winds and calms up to the Gulf; since strong S. W. and N. W. winds; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Chili, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Byrne, Cardiff 36 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the middle passage, and had fine weather, and been 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig San Pietro, (Ital.,) Laureno, Naples 54 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Susie J. Strout, (of Boston,) Hammond, Arecibo, P. R., 13 ds., with mdse. to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Left in port brig Eledona, (Br.,) for New-York in 3 ds.; schr. John Bird, for Baltimore in 10 ds.

Brig Jeannette, (Dutch,) Duiven, Rio Janeiro 75 ds., with rose-wood to Wheeler & Wilson—vessel to master. Crossed the equator April 7, and since had light winds and calms; has been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig John Westley, (of Baltimore,) Ford, Sisal 18 ds., with mdse. to Miller & Houghton.

Brig G. S. Berry, (of Damariscotta,) Bradley, Sierra Moreno, via Havana, 11 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell & Sons—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Milbridge 11 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Sally Brown, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Matthews, Singapore Jan. 8, with mdse. to J. D. Wood.

Schr. Ring Dove, (of Calais,) Swain, from Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, (of Brookhaven,) Tooker, Bermuda 10 ds., with produce to C. H. Schenck. Has had strong westerly winds for the last 6 ds.

Schr. Union, Pitcher, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Connecticut, Hand, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

Schr. F. St. Clair, Edwards, Ireland, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Chas. F. Hawley, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Fitch, West, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Crocker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Z. Snow, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Delaware, Gott, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Philbrook, Calais, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Star, Crowell, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Wellington, Barbour, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson & Walker.

Schr. George Storrs, Clark, George's Banks, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. Lizzie, Laing, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Brooks, Portland, Conn.

Schr. R. Lach, Hamilton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. F. Frazer, Showell, Virginia.

Schr. S. A. Stetson, Myers, Virginia.

Schr. Sunny South, Sterling, Virginia.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Minquas, Henry, New-Haven.

Schr. Fashion, Garbrey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham.

Schr. Richard Law, York, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Francis Edwards, West, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Lucy A. Blossom, Chatfield, New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin, Hall, Frankfort.

Schr. James Deputy, Sturgess, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Boaz, Shute, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Boston, Sturges, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. A. Pharo, Williams, Providence.

Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, Pawtucket.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Vanarsdale, Warren, R. I.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Pendleton, New-Haven.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gidney, Norwich.

Schr. A. M. Hays, Lovett, Sanwick.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Parker, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Alexandria.

SAILED—Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., hazy.

Below.

Ship Republik, (N. G.,) Fortmann, Bremen April 6. Was spoken May 13, off Nantucket Shoals.

A steamer is anchored on the Bar, supposed the Marina, (Br.,) from River Platte.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 15.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 15.—Arr. schr. Ida Richardson, from New-York. Sld. bark Voiage, for Liverpool; bark Sterling, for Fernandina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 15.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Cricket, from Rio; Harrisburg, from Boston, for Norfolk; brig Nellie Antrim, from Windsor, for Richmond.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 14.—Arr. steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 15.—Arr. steam-ship Oriental, from Boston; brig Mountain Eagle, from New-York; schr. Monica, from Bristol, Me. Cld. bark Rachel, for Rotterdam.

Spoken.

May 10, lat. 36 40, lon. 74 45, bark R. B. Mulhall, from Demerara, for Baltimore.

May 7, lat. 42 40, lon. 50 40, spoke ship Western Empire, from Mobile, for Liverpool.

Jan. 23, in the Straits of Lunda, spoke bark Chattanooga, from Manila, for New-York.

April 17, lat. 6 18 N., lon. 38, spoke bark Frederic, (Russ.,) from Pernambuco, for Enleburg.

May 13, lat. 40 44, lon. 69 5, bark Ada Carter, from Boston, for Matanzas.

May 14, 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, bark Atlantic, hence for Pictou.

May 12, off Absecom, schr. John Spruce, from Philadelphia, for Plymouth, Mass.

Disaster.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 15.—The schr. Harvest Queen, from Chicago, with a cargo of 22,000 bushels of corn, struck on a shoal, yesterday, and was beached to prevent her from sinking. Capt. Allen, Insurance Inspector, had two elevators at work, and it is expected that most of the grain will be saved.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 14—P. M.—Arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, New-York, for Vera Cruz; 15th, steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken; Vera Cruz, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, May 15.—The Inman steam-ship Nemesis, Capt. Lochead, from New-York May 2, via Halifax, arr. at Liverpool today.

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